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Japan and Netherlands East Indies Take Financial Steps

Tokyo, July 28.

DOUBLE barrelled freezing developments stirred financial circles here today, subsequent to the flurries of the week-end, when first reactions set in on the American and British economic action against Japan on her announcement of the Indo-China "defence" agreement.

The Japanese news agency Domei said that:

1. The Finance Ministry announced Canadian assets in Japan were frozen, effective today, similar to action taken against United States funds here.

2. The Netherlands East Indies abrogated a financial agreement which had been in effect between the Indies and the Yokohama Specie bank. (Later instituted trade restrictions).

3. The Manchoukuoan Government announced freezing of all Anglo-American assets in Manchoukuo similar to "our sister nation Japan."

4. New Zealand notified Japan it was abrogating a commercial, customs and navigation pact between the two countries. The treaty will automatically lapse three months from date of notification.

Regulations similar to those enforced against American funds will be enforced against Canadian funds the Finance Ministry said.

Agreement Abrogated

Domei said that Mr. Yutaka Ishizawa, Japanese Consul-General in Batavia, notified the Foreign Office that the Bank of Java formally had notified the Yokohama Specie Bank that the Netherlands Government was abrogating the Japanese-N. E. I. financial agreement which governed foreign exchange between the two countries.

"Inasmuch as abrogation of the agreement will have an important effect on Japanese-N.E.I trade the Foreign Office closely is watching developments," said Domei.

The Manchoukuo Government also was reported preparing an announcement in connection with "Anglo-American economic pressure against Japan and Manchoukuo."

The Manchoukuoan Government also issued a decree setting price limits on the entire domestic price field, said Domei.

U.S. Bank Investigated

Finance Ministry officials, meanwhile, were reported examining the National City Bank branch in Tokyo as a counter-measure to United States examination of Japanese bank in America in connection with the freezing order.

Tokyo's vernacular press, also, continued to assail Anglo-American freezing of Japanese assets and Britain's abrogation of trade treaties with Japan.

"Action Not Words"

The "Kokumin" said that the Government had decided to follow a policy of "action not words" in order to cope with the unprecedented financial crisis facing Japan.

The "Asahi," in a typical editorial, asserted that the "measures taken by Britain and America may be regarded as embodiments of their intentions politically to defeat Japan's intention of establishing a common prosperity sphere in Eas Asia through construction of an economic anti-Japan encirclement camp.

"In anticipation of their intention," said the "Asahi," "our country has already prepared all available counter-measures."

The Nichi Nichi urged its readers no longer to expect any measures by the United States alleviating the effects of anti-Japanese actions.

Natural Resources

"At the present," said the Nichi Nichi," we are unable to tell clearly whether or not we can continue our economic activities without any economic relations with Britain and the United States. We have, however, natural resources in East Asia.

"Undoubtedly it is not an easy task to exploit them," the "Nichi Nichi" admitted, "but anti-Japanese economic measures just taken by Britain and the United States have given us courage and incentive to overcome the great difficulties which otherwise may defeat our plan."

The "Nichi Nichi," however, said that the trade and navigation treaty between Britain and Japan had been "practically without effect" since outbreak of the European hostilities and that "Britain will suffer more than Japan when the treaty finally lapses" after a period of one year.

The "Nichi Nichi" added that the "real problem is to what extent Britain is prepared actually to abolish

[United Press.

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N.E.I. Announces Disruption of Exchange, Trade

Batavia, July 28.

Mr. H. J. Van Mook, head of the Economic Affairs Bureau, today told the Volksraad that "as from today foreign exchange traffic between the Netherlands East Indies and Japan will be discontinued at present."

He added that the "whole of the exports from the N.E.I. to Japan, Manchoukuo, occupied China and Indo-China will be subject to preliminary permits. Banks are prohibited to debit or credit accounts of Japanese subjects without permits from the Economic Affairs Bureau."

The Japanese, he pointed out, would be allowed to carry on business within the N.E.I. Exchange transactions automatically cease because there is no basis on which yen could be valued.

Mr. Van Mook also said that he could not "tell whether all trade will stop to Japan. This depends on the international situation, but the preliminary permit system should limit it."—United Press.

Examples Followed

Batavia, July 28.

Following the example of the United States and Great Britain and the Empire, the Netherlands East Indies today froze Japanese assets in the N.E.I.—that is, all money and goods transactions with Japan will in future be controlled by special licences.

It is announced, however, that "it is not the intention to hinder interior activity of Japanese enterprises in the N.E.I."

The Director of Economic Affairs told the People's Council, that starting today, provisionarily:—

1. Foreign exchange between the N.E.I. and Japan are suspended.
2. All exports from the N.E.I. to the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, China and Indo-China are liable to special licences.
3. Banks are forbidden to pay or receive values on accounts of Japanese subjects without special permits from the Director of Economic Affairs.

At the same time the Java Bank announced that yen quotations would be suspended.

Trade Statistics

Official figures of the Central Bureau of Statistics show what the embargo on imports and exports from and to Japan will mean to the N.E.I, although Japan relatively no longer takes such a prominent place as before among countries with which the N.E.I. has been trading. the country's business with Japan still represents an important factor, as shown by figures relating to imports and exports in the period from January until April last, inclusive.

During these four months, the N.E.I. imported 29,600,000 guilders worth of Japanese goods, compared with 31,700,000 guilders in the previous year.

Exports for the same period totalled 15,900,000 guilders compared with 16,400,000 guilders for the corresponding period the previous year.

N.E.I. imports from Japan in the period mentioned took second place after the United States, while N.E.I. exports to Japan ranked third after the United States and Singapore.—Reuter.

Local Japanese Order on Trade With U.S. Firms

Local measures were taken by Japanese authorities here yesterday for the freezing of Japanese credits by the United States Government. The measures place under immediate control all transactions by Japanese with American citizens; corporations, American owned or controlled; and Filipinos or corporations within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Commonwealth. The restrictions govern immovable property, foreign and domestic exchange and American funds and securities.

The American Consulate-General here yesterday afternoon stated that it had heard [illegible] Finance.

Rumours went the rounds of local business and other circles yesterday that foreign business here was going to be placed under restrictions. Enquiries made by the "North-China Daily News" from the press office of the Japanese Consulate-General elicited the information that no restrictions would be placed on foreign exports such as making it necessary to have permits issued by the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

Chinese Buy Gold

Many Chinese yesterday attempted to withdraw their Chinese currency bond deposits in order to buy gold as an aftermath of Washington's freezing order which has caused prices of American currency, gold bars and ornamental gold and many commodities to jump. Prices continued their upward trend yesterday.

The noon closing rate of the 10-ounce gold bar was $6.860 showing an increase of about $250 as compared with the previous week's quotation. The price was reduced a little later because of a rumour of an open clash between the Japanese and Americans in the Pacific, but the upward trend was followed later. Ornamental gold was sold at $880 for one ounce.

The upward trend was followed in the rice, oil, flour and Chinese government bond markets. "Double Horse" cotton was also sold at a higher price than the previous day's quotation. The August price for this commodity was quoted at $1,552 per bale.

North China Also

Peiping, July 28.

Coincident with the announcements by the Japanese Consular authorities in Shanghai, and the Korea Government-General, the Japanese Consulates in North China notified that transactions between Japanese and foreigners will hereafter be controlled in accordance with the Home Government's freezing order.

As a result nationals of specific countries must obtain the permission of Japanese Consular authorities or the North China Political Commission for transactions with Japanese.

The living expenditures of these foreigners are limited to Y.500, in North China Reserve Bank notes, per family monthly.—Domei.

Japanese Planes Make Longest Raid Yet on Chungking

Chungking, July 28.

CHUNGKING experienced its longest raid on record today when more than 100 planes in many waves attacked Szechuen starting at 6.30 a.m. and continuing for nearly nine hours. Only two waves however actually bombed Chungking although several passed over the city without dropping bombs. Nine planes which bombed the western suburbs were followed by 25 more.

Other places raided included Luchow on the Yangtze River half way between Chungking and Chengtu, Tseliuching, famous salt well district in western Szechuen, Hochwan on the Chialing River north of Chungking, and Peipai, famous hot springs resort on the Chialing River, north of here.

Previous to today's raid the longest attack on Chungking took place last year. It lasted six hours.

A big battle between Chinese and Japanese planes took place over the city today. The air defence headquarters, confirming the combat, states that the number of raiders shot down was not yet ascertained.

Anti-aircraft batteries were in active. Some Chinese fighters in the combat displayed much more speed than hitherto has been seen in Chinese aircraft here.—Reuter.

Japanese Version

A Japanese Naval Air Base in Central China, July 28.

In one of the rare occasions when Chinese planes rose to meet Japanese raiders, Japanese naval aircraft shot down three out of 12 enemy machines over Chungking today, the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet announced.

The raid on Chungking was one of a series carried out on strategic enemy bases including Tseliutsing, Neikiang, and Luhsien all west of the Chiang Kai-shek wartime capital along the To River, the communique said.—Domei.

Japanese Drive

With Japanese Forces in North Kiangsu, July 28.

Despite intense heat, and intermittent rain, Japanese forces have been driving successfully against Chinese Communists troops in north Kiangsu Province, field despatches revealed.

Up to Saturday, Japanese troops aided by Army aircraft were meeting with marked success. The Japanese took Makiachwang and Liukiatun, 20 kilometres southwest of Yencheng, whose capture was the major achievement in the current drive, ousting the Reds from their last important stronghold.

On Friday Japanese forces routed a group of New Fourth Army troops at Kupatzu, while another unit annihilated a Red "student corps" at Lukiatakiao.

It was disclosed that Japanese bombings of Lipaochen earlier in the drive result in Red losses of more than 300 dead, and the destruction of the headquarters of the First Brigade.

Total enemy dead in the operations up to Saturday were 500, with 150 prisoners being taken.—Domei.

Britain to Freeze Chinese Assets

London, July 28.

Britain and the Dominions are taking steps to freeze Chinese assets in order to prevent possible use by Japan of Chinese dummies in an effort to escape the effect of the sanctions against Japan, it was learned from official quarters today.

The British action will be in line to the similar move by the United States and it was understood that, as in the case of the American step, it was requested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.—United Press.

Also to Hongkong

Tokyo, July 28.

Effective tomorrow, the Japanese restrictions regarding transactions between foreigners and Japanese will be applied in addition to Hongkong, the Finance Ministry announced.

The announcement also revealed that 43 British affiliated firms in Japan as well as three in Hongkong had been placed on the affected list.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Government shortly will also apply the freezing order to the Netherlands East Indies as a result of the latter's action today to ice Japanese assets in that country.

Except for oil which is already controlled by British and American capital, the N.E.I.'s main exports like sugar and coconut products, will be heavily hit, deprived of the Japanese import orders.—Domei.

Prisoners Taken in The Western Desert

Recent sorties from Tobruk have claimed many German and Italian prisoners of war, from whom much valuable information has been gleaned. The picture shows a number of Italians who were captured along with many Germans in the Western Desert. The Italians and the Germans preferred to be kept apart, and were shipped to separate camps in Egypt for the "duration."

Rising Tide of U.S. Aid to Britain Cannot Be Stopped

London, July 28.

"NO enemy action can stop the ceaseless tide of ships coming here daily, laden with something more substantial than hopes and sympathy. Thousands of planes made in American factories have crossed the Atlantic during the past several months. We can promise there will be ships to carry food and oil and munitions."

This declaration was made last night by President Roosevelt's personal envoy, Mr. Harry Hopkins, during a broadcast from London.

"We in America," he said, "are determined to give all possible aid to China and Russia—and immediately."

U.S. Warships on Patrol

"Tonight," Mr. Hopkins declared, "British and American warships are patrolling the Atlantic on parallel lanes with only one object in view, namely, to guard the world's lifeline."

He mentioned that the bomber in which he flew the Atlantic recently was accompanied by 20 other bombers, and he declared that thousands of American aircraft had already been flown across the Atlantic or been shipped to Britain.

"I came here on a business which is the same as that of every other American from the President down to the man who drives the rivet in shipyards or runs a lathe in aeroplane factories—the business of safeguarding our heritage of freedom of thought and action," Mr. Hopkins said.

To Break Hitler

"Right now Hitler is seriously threatening this heritage of ours," he continued, adding: "The President, speaking for the American nation, is rendering more than lip service to Britain. Even now American destroyers are plunging their bows into the waters of the north Atlantic. Once this mighty ocean separated us. Now it joins us.

"The President is at one with Churchill in determination to break the ruthless power of that sinful psycopathic of Berlin."

Bridge of Friendship

After declaring that he had carried out President Roosevelt's instructions to find out just what Britain needed now and whether cargoes were arriving safely, Mr. Hopkins continued: "Today the Atlantic is merely a channel. A bridge of friendship spans it. A bridge of sympathy and admiration extends from Washington to London and, although unseen, is so strong that all the powers of darkness and Nazi terrorism cannot destroy it.

"We no longer measure distance in miles. The Hun is only 21 miles from Dover. Yet he and his pagan ways are 2,000 years away from Dover.

"Like most Americans I feel that our way of life and our country is threatened by Hitler. Like most Americans, I feel that your fight is a fight for the freedom of the whole world and that it must not, will not, fail.

Goodwill Messages

"At one time you received messages of goodwill from America. The President realized that that was not enough. He realized that sympathy is humane, but that a flying fortress can drop bombs. He knew that admiration was pleasing, but that a destroyer could drop depth charges. The Lease and Lend Bill was the answer, putting our admiration and sympathies into tangible form and providing a weapon against the tyrant against the man who would enslave our democracies.

"Until now Britain has not been told just what help America has given. The publication of exact figures might give the enemy valuable information and jeopardize the Atlantic lifeline.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

Export Bans Are Imposed by Local Japanese

It was reported yesterday that the Japanese authorities here have placed certain restrictions on exports from Shanghai of metals, provisions, machinery, chemicals, cotton, cotton piecegoods and cotton yarn to foreign countries except to Japan. Export applications in future it was stated, will be examined by a Japanese official of the Customs.

The restrictions as regards machinery and metals did not cause much surprise among commercial circles as for some time past difficulty has been experienced by some shippers in securing from the Customs the necessary permits although there was no official ban on the exports of the goods concerned.

According to an authoritative American source here the restrictions would not affect American business here as few if any local American firm is engaged in the export of the goods mentioned.

The same source went on to state that the export restrictions did not perturb American commercial circles as the Japanese had been discriminating against foreign trade including American business in China for the past four years. The latest Japanese move in his opinion, was designed more as a face-saving device and would not affect American business to any appreciable extent.

London Believes Nazis Held Up by Red Forces

London, July 28.

Authoritative sources here yesterday said the Russians apparently held the Germans at a standstill along the entire front during the past 48 hours, except for a small Finnish gain in the northern sector.

At the same time, authoritative sources contended that during the past week there have been no serious changes for the Russians.

The Soviet claim of having routed two German divisions in the Smolensk area was termed a serious but not a devastating blow to the Nazis.

Red Air Force Shines

Authoritative sources said the Russian communiques indicated that the Red air force was operating "extremely well," breaking up German formations raiding Rumanian oil fields.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources said they had no confirmation that the Germans were massing troops on either the Turkish or Spanish borders.—United Press.

Peruvian-Ecuadorean Battle Continues

Lima, July 28.

Warfare in the Zaruma border region broke out again on Sunday and the Peruvian forces inflicted a complete rout on the Ecuadorean troops, the Peruvian Government announced today.—United Press.

Senate View of Far East Policy To be Tested by MacArthur Vote

Hyde Park, July 28.

President Roosevelt yesterday arranged for a Senate vote which will be the equivalent of a vote of confidence in his policy of unremitting economic warfare against Japan to check south-ward expansion in the Far East.

The test vote will be on the nomination of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as Lieutenant-General in command of a new United States Army of the Far East. The nomination was to go to the Senate today for confirmation.

If the Senate refused to confirm the nomination it could thus register disapproval of the President's moves and probably could force re-examination of the Chief Executive's whole policy. However, this was considered almost beyond the realm of possibility.

As Former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Gen. MacArthur is considered eminently fitted to head the new army created by nationalization of 200,000 men of the Philippine army and Constabulary Scouts.

Roosevelt Waiting

President Roosevelt has made no moves in his pressure campaign against Japan, obviously awaiting for the full impact of previous moves to be felt in Tokyo.

If Japan presses expansion in the Far East, additional moves are expected. The President has made it clear he is viewing Far Eastern developments with cold realism and has abandoned his former policy of appeasement. Japanese reaction will determine how far he will go with more positive moves to halt Japanese expansion with pressure.—United Press.

Australia Freezes Credits Also

Melbourne, July 28.

Japanese balances in Australia have been frozen under the existing exchange control regulations, Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, announced today. Australian banks have been notified.—Reuter.

London Bombed for First Time in 11 Weeks by Germans

London, July 28.

Three enemy aircraft are now known to have been destroyed in raids on this country last night when there was considerable activity over the south-east of England and in the London area.

It was the first attack on London for eleven weeks, except for a few bombs on the outskirts early in June.

The enemy planes were not numerous although the attack was sharp. Bombs were dropped in several districts and a number of people were killed and injured in the residential area. Six are feared to be missing in a house which received a direct hit.

R.A.F. night-fighters were active, and a heavy and well-directed barrage was put up which seemed to keep away all but a few of the raiders.—Reuter.

Flares Dropped

London, July 28.

The Luftwaffe, in a revenge raid for the recent British attack on Berlin, last night bombed two London areas and a number of casualties was reported.

Night fighters defended the city in force. The attackers, flying singly, occasionally dropped flares, some of which were quickly extinguished by gunfire.

The raid was conspicuous by the absence of fires, and United Press correspondents on roof-tops saw only one area on fire and the flames were dwindling.—United Press.

Dunkirk Docks Raided

London, July 28.

Operations by aircraft of the Bomber Command were restricted by unfavourable weather last night but a small force was despatched to Dunkirk where docks were attacked.

Other planes attacked aerodromes in northern France. One bomber is missing. Three enemy bombers were destroyed in raids on Britain.—Reuter.

German Columns at Tobruk Driven Off

Cairo, July 28.

The British Middle East communique issued today (Monday) states: "In Tobruk, the Australian patrol mentioned in yesterday's communique remained in positions captured during the 26th and finally withdrew on Saturday night after inflicting further casualties on the enemy.

"After dark on Saturday, three strong enemy patrols approached our lines. This half-hearted attempt at retaliatory raiding was driven off by rifle fire alone, with no casualties to our troops.

"In the frontier area two strong enemy patrols of all arms, circulated during yesterday afternoon in a south-westerly direction. After being engaged by our mobile troops, both columns were finally forced to withdraw.

"In Syria, all is quiet."—Reuter.

Nicaragua Receives De Gaulle Representative

Managua, July 28.

Lieut. Jacques Soustelle, representative of the de Gaulle Free French headquarters in London, arrived here yesterday from Mexico.

The Managua airport was decorated with Nicaraguan and French flags and French colonists sang the Marseilles when Lieut. Soustelle landed. He was scheduled to remain eight days.—United Press.

New Tax System in "Model Peace Area"

Soochow, July 27.

Crop taxes hitherto paid in kind at exhorbitant rates, will be replaced by ordinary monetary taxes in the model peace area now being administered by the National Government at Nanking, it was decided at an economic assembly attended by representatives of the four Hsiens within the area.—Domei.

Heavy Fighting Around Smolensk Continues As Moscow Claims Success

London, July 28.

MORE successes are claimed in a Russian communique which states that heavy fighting continues around Smolensk. Russian planes attacked enemy units and also bombed objectives in Constanza. They attacked a Finnish warship engaged in coastal defence. Direct hits by 500 kilogram bombs were observed and large explosions followed.

There is no news of a raid on Moscow last night and it is officially stated that the German air offensive against Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad has not produced the results expected.

Only a small percentage of the raiders penetrated to these cities and most of those that did were destroyed, the Russians claim.

There is evidence in Germany that early optimism is giving way to uncertainty. A Swiss correspondent in Berlin notes that although German communiques reported a week ago that the Red Armies had thrown in their last reserves, the German military authorities now warn the public that owing to the continued and fierce resistance of the Russians they must not underestimate their power.

A late German communique merely reports general successes and makes no specific claims.

Magnificent Defence

London, July 28.

During the past week, the opposing lines remained practically unchanged, with the Russian forces putting up a magnificent defence, the latest news from the Russian front received by authoritative quarters in London shows.

There has been virtually no change in position from the Arctic to the Black Sea. The only advance worth mentioning has been a very slight one by the Germans on the Finnish front, but this is so slight that it can be regarded as having no military significance.

German Setback

News of the annihilation of two German divisions is claimed to be a very severe setback to the German invaders, but it is pointed out that, with the huge numbers of men now taking part in the fighting, it must not be regarded as a major defeat for the Germans.

"We cannot yet give particulars about the vast Smolensk battle, but we shall do it as soon as we have finally beaten the Germans there," declared the Vice-President of the Information Board, M. Lozovsky, at a press conference in Moscow yesterday.

Great Battle

"It is a battle," he added, "that will be studied for many years."

M. Lozovsky described the Russo-German front as a gigantic continuous vein.

Speaking of raids on Moscow, he reiterated that only a small percentage of German planes managed to break through to Moscow, and most of them perished. He thought the Germans could not keep it up.

Nazi Troubles

Remarking on the fact that many German bombers were brought down near Moscow with much petrol aboard, he said the Germans were mostly obliged to operate from distant bases, as new aerodromes near the front were being subjected to continuous Russian bombings involving the destruction of German machines.

Reverting to the land war, M. Lozovsky said: "We inflict enormous casualties in killed and wounded, and also take many prisoners." He also declared that details would shortly be given of the surrender of an entire Slovak mechanized regiment.

Blitzkrieg is "Washout"

"The Blitzkrieg is a washout," he added. "When we declared in the days following the surprise attack that the loss of certain territories was not vital, some people thought we exaggerated. But the Soviet Union, with tens of industrial centres, can afford to lose a small proportion of territory."

Reuter asked M. Lozovsky for particulars of the bombing of the Ploesti pipeline, in Rumania. He smiled, saying: "Ploesti, there is nothing left but the name."

Remarkable Facts

M. Lozovsky said that remarkable facts had been revealed confirming

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 ✱)

Smolensk Battle Nearly Finished, States Berlin

Berlin, July 28.

With Russian attempts to prevent annihilation of encircled troops frustrated, the Battle of Smolensk, which the Germans claimed to have captured some ten days ago, was fast approaching a successful conclusion, the High Command announced today.

German and allied troops were pursuing Red forces in the Ukraine, the High Command added in its terse communique on operations in the eastern front.

Stiff Soviet Resistance

Official German sources last night said that Soviet resistance, which slowed down the German drive on Moscow, has been crushed "with complete annihilation" of two Russian divisions around Mogilev, 80 miles southwest of Smolensk and deep behind the Nazi advance line.

The official news agency D.N.B. said that resistance of "entrapped" Soviet forces around Moglev on the Dneiper river finally was crushed after days of savage fighting in which 23,000 Russians were taken prisoner.

Red Divisions "Wiped Out"

D.N.B. said that two Russian divisions of perhaps 15,000 men were wiped out in "another great victory of encirclement." German war booty included 181 guns, 80 anti-tank guns, and 750 motor vehicle of all types.

Nazi quarters reported that German advance forces were striking steadily toward Vyazma—a key highway centre 92 miles east of Smolensk and only 140 miles from Moscow.

Russian resistance also was reported collapsing on the southern Ukrainian front, where German panzer forces, aided by the Luftwaffe bombing railroads, have "broken into the hinterland deep behind the Soviet lines," said D.N.B.

Surprise Attack

German infantry forces also were reported advancing steadily "in the direction of Leningrad" after a surprise attack on a Soviet supply depot where 182 amphibian tanks were captured.

The High Command's Sunday communique said that operations along the entire 1,800 mile front were "continuing with success" and reported that bombers in the fifth night attack on Moscow heavily bombed traffic facilities and supply warehouses.

D.N.B. said 110 bombs as well as several thousand incendiaries fell on Moscow on Saturday night and early on Sunday, scoring direct hits on military objectives, without loss of a single German plane.—United Press.

Finns Claim Successes

Helsinki, July 28.

Finnish troops, aided by planes and gunboats, repulsed a Soviet attempt to occupy the island of Bengtskaer, southwest of Hangoe, on Saturday, the Finnish High Command officially announced last night.

The Finns were reported to have destroyed a Russian artillery regiment and to have captured extensive booty.—United Press.

Former Washington Publisher Dies

Washington, July 28.

Mr. Edward Beale McLean, former publisher of the "Washington Post," died yesterday in a Maryland sanitarium. His former wife, Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, who now publishes the "Post," owns the famous Hope diamond.—United Press.

Fighting Areas in Russia Still Unchanged, Says Moscow

Moscow, July 28.

FIGHTING continued yesterday in the directions of Nevel, Smolensk and Jitomir, states a Soviet communique issued early this morning.

"No important engagement is reported from other sectors," it continues, "Our air force, co-operating with land forces, attacked enemy units and carried out operations against his aerodromes.

"In the course of Saturday, our air force destroyed 104 German aircraft, the majority of which were destroyed or burned on enemy aerodromes. We lost 12 aeroplanes.

"According to complete data, during the raid on Moscow on Saturday night eight German planes, and not six as previously reported, were shot down.

"During Saturday the air force and vessels of the Baltic Fleet, decorated with the Order of the Red Flag, sank two enemy destroyers, one submarine, two transports loaded with fuel, and put out of action a coastguard vessel.

Nazi Division Wiped Out

"One German infantry division has been annihilated. The following are the details of this action:—

"One of the Fascist divisions which had newly arrived on the front, launched an offensive against our troops. The Commander of our formation decided to encircle it and wipe it out completely.

"At the end of the first day the Germans no longer offered resistance to the energetic attack of our troops; they were compelled to adopt defensive tactics and dig themselves in. At that moment our tanks and mechanized infantry completed the encirclement of the enmy.

Red Air Force Active

"Early in the morning squadrons of Soviet bombers flew over the German divisions. Hundreds of bombs were dropped on the Fascists. The enemy brought their artillery into action, employing anti-tank and other guns, and made a desperate attempt to break through the encirclement, but everywhere he encountered artillery and machine-gun fire.

"Our anti-tank guns destroyed 20 German tanks and light armoured cars. Several frontal attacks were launched by the Germans in an attempt to save the division from its inevitable fate but all were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy.

"The fire and resistance of the encircled division weakened every hour.

Offensive Taken

"At the end of the second day's fighting our troops assumed the offensive. Our tank units annihilated remnants of enemy batteries and machine-guns, and aided by brave infantrymen hurled themselves against a German infantry division. Tanks going at full speed crushed and machine-gunned at point blank range Fascist soldiers.

"According to preliminary reports, 4,000 German officers and soldiers found their graves on this field of battle. Our stretcher bearers picked up about 3,000. A large number of prisoners was taken.

"Several dozen tanks, a large number of lorries and motor-cycles, 40 anti-tank guns, 12 heavy guns and eight light guns, and 20 mine-throwers were destroyed. The rest of the annihilated division fled in panic."—Reuter.

Electric Waves Watch For Enemy Planes Over Britain

IN view of Minister of State Lord Beaverbrook's trans-Atlantic and home appeal to electrical and radio technicians, of whom 14,000—10,000 men and 4,000 women—are needed right away by Britain's Navy, Army, and Air Force, it is possible, writes Mr. R. Maillard Stead in the "Christian Science Monitor," to disclose the broad outline today of the hitherto strictly guarded secret behind the statement in "The Christian Science Monitor":—

"Today it is possible to say with assurance that progress is being made by the British toward minimizing the menace of the German night bomber."

As disclosed previously by the Monitor's American military expert, the basis of the invention is the use of radio beams to locate enemy planes.

Prediction Comes True

And as I wrote before, this process had "reached the point where the widening application of its outcome starts to be translatable into terms of increased Nazi bomber losses."

How events have justified that anticipation, although there have been—and are still likely to be—very heavy raids is shown by the monthly returns since January of enemy aircraft brought down over Britain.

They are: January, 26; February, 36; March, 71; April, 112; May, 207.

The allusions in the Monitor previously were to what is now known officially as "radio location—one of the best-kept secrets and most important factors in the war—which harnesses ether waves to act as nonstop observers unaffected by darkness.

Electronic Sentinels

These waves are constantly sent out far beyond the limits of Britain's shores so that both day and night distant outposts of the ether are "manned" so to speak by wireless electronic sentinels, ever ready to flash tidings of the enemy's approach with the speed of light itself.

Any solid object crossing their path sends back a reflection to the transmitting station and furnishes the operators there with all the important data required to ensure that a hot reception will be ready for any enemy craft.

Radio location therefore dispenses with the necessity of keeping air patrols aloft on standing duty and consequently saves vast sums of money through the conservation of gasoline and oil and the reduction of general wear and tear upon the engines and planes.

Uses in Peacetime

This invention designed to meet the need of war is seen now as a great asset awaiting civil sea and air navigation when peace is restored, for with its aid, say the experts, there never need be another shipwreck and many causes of flying accidents would be eliminated. For this reason it is felt that volunteers called for by Lord Beaverbrook have an additional spur to persuade them to offer their services to the Allies in their present hour of urgent need as the requisite apparatus pours from factories faster than operators can be trained to use it.

The question today is that researchers are constantly evolving improvements and manufacturers are keeping up with them. But since it takes far longer to train an operator than to construct equipment both designers and makers are ahead of the supply of trained personnel for the ever increasing number of radio locators largely responsible for the recent greatly enhanced success in dealing here with the Nazi night bombers.

Call for Keen Amateurs

To some extent this organization is likely to compete with the services in the demand for technicians. The Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry are anxious to acquire directly into their ranks large numbers of "radio engineers"—not "radio service men" whose knowledge is limited to following the minute instructions given in manufacturers' manuals. Instead, keen amateurs who have had experience making and operating their own sets are described as "eligible" provided that their knowledge is practical as well as theoretical and they can use tools.

Applicants are required to understand the simple theory of radio transmission and reception—preferably with working ability in the Morse code—to have a thorough knowledge of soft soldering, the ability to use and read blueprints and wiring diagrams, and to make any small piece of electrical or wireless apparatus involving the accurate fitting in of metallic or insulating materials.

Saigon Officials Take Precautions

Saigon, July 28.

Although believing that the Japanese occupation of southern Indo-China would be without incident, the authorities were not taking any chances today.

Rumours that incidents had already occurred between Japanese and French civilians were denied by French officials as absolutely groundless.

The London report that Japanese bombers had arrived in Saigon was erroneous. The only planes to have arrived until this morning were Japanese transport planes to facilitate the transportation of members of the Japanese military mission between Saigon and Hanoi.

The French authorities also denied the Tokyo report that the Chinese Consul-General and his staff had departed for China. The Chinese Consul told the United Press that he would stay here as long as the French assure him and his staff that they would be perfectly safe.

Buildings Taken Over

The Indo China Government, it was understood, was placing at the disposal of the Japanese most of Saigon's port installation. The French Chamber of Commerce building, one of Saigon's finest structures, is being taken over by the Japanese to house their general staff.

There were mild runs today on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China because of the tension between the Japanese and the Anglo-Saxon bloc. The banks waived their regulations, enforced at the start of the European war, and allowed withdrawal of more than 500 piastres at one time. Similar runs were started on Chinese banks as early as Friday.

With the arrival of more and more Japanese officers of the military mission, the hotels here had no more rooms available.

Officers Vacate Houses

Wives and children of French officers began flocking from various military posts in the interior and from Cap St. Jacques, at the entrance to Saigon River, since they had been requested to vacate their houses which will be occupied by the Japanese, whose arrival was being awaited by French officers, who will proceed here later.

The French Chamber of Commerce was seeking office space because it had turned its building over to the Japanese and the port administration offices shifted from this building to the Banque de l'Indochine.—United Press.

★Japan and East Indies Take Steps

(Continued from page 1)

measures of the treaty." Carrying out of article 4 of the treaty, the newspaper said, would mean closing of all Japanese consulates in British territory.—United Pres.

British Assets in Japan Frozen

Tokyo, July 28.

The Japanese Government, in a special announcement in the official gazette, today enforced the freezing of all assets of the British Empire in Japan in retaliation for the similar move taken by the British Empire.—United Press.

Korea Announces Restrictions

Keijo, July 28.

The Korean Government-General announced the immediate promulgation of regulations controlling transactions by foreigners within Korea.

The action was taken as a counter measure against the American freezing of Japanese assets.—Domei.

Japan Control Extended To Canada

Tokyo, July 28.

The Ministry of Finance announced the extension of regulations covering control of business transactions by foreigners in Japan to Canada, in addition to the United States and the Philippine Commonwealth.—Domei.

Gunmen Commandeer a Buick Car on Bund

A Buick car bearing Municipal licence No. 1323 was commandeered by two Chinese armed with pistols on the Bund near Foochow Road yesterday morning. After intimidating the chauffeur they compelled him to drive to Brenan Road via Hongkew, Wayside and Chapei where they bound his wrists with ropes and ejected him from the car. One of the gunmen then took the wheel and drove away.

Hongkong Reactions

Hongkong, July 28.

Freezing of Japanese assets as announced Saturday was not expected seriously to affect Japanese banks and commercial houses in Hongkong, as the control is not likely to be applied to merchandise, stocks, and cash on hand but to restrict transactions through Japanese banks and firms.

Investments of 57 firms here aggregated HK$2,250,000 at the end of 1936, and since have been declining.

Imports from Japan totalled HK$27,430,000, and exports to Japan HK$6,550,000 in 1939.

The steady increase in Hongkong-Japan trade is attributed to the effects of the export licensing system by the Hongkong and trade control by Japan.—Domei.

Canton Also Freezes

Canton, July 28.

Following the example of the Shanghai consular authorities, the Japanese Consulate-General here announced the restriction of transctions with British and American nationals.

Meanwhile, the Kwangtung Provincial Government also decided to enforce a similar measure by restricting Chinese transactions with British and American merchants.—Domei.

British Sub Patrol In Mediterranean Wins Success

Alexandria, July 28.

Submarine commanders of the Mediterranean Fleet are presented with the Jolly Roger, famous skull and crossbones flag of pirate from earliest times, and on returning from each patrol they indicate their bags by stitching on the flags white symbols denoting the number and types of ships sunk. One submarine has just returned from its second patrol and already its flag bears 17 such symbols.

The commander detailed some of his experiences in these trips in the Mediterranean and Aegean. Speaking of an action referred to in an Admiralty communique on July 18 he said: "We were patrolling the Aegean in the early morning when we sighted two troop ships escorted by an Italian destroyer and a single aircraft; owing to the calm sea I was not able to approach too closely but fixed torpedoes at each ship then dived quickly. The larger ship which we thought was the City of Tripoli was hit and I believe definitely sunk.

Depth Charges

"We were then attacked for about an hour with depth charges but none fell near us although the distance is difficult to judge. The noise of depth charge explosions carries under water for more than 100 miles, near explosions sounding unpleasantly like broken glass raining down the sides of the submarine."

In a surface attack made by this submarine it was shelled by a convoy of a schooner and three Greek caiques showing the German flag. The encounter was during a moonlight night and one caique returned the submarine's fire with an anti-aircraft gun. This was soon silenced. As each boat had to be dealt with in turn one of the caiques managed to escape but the remainder of the convoy was sunk.

Before returning to his base this commander sank a number of other vessels including the Italian tanker Strombo which had undergone temporary repairs at Istanbul.—Reuter.

One Tomahawk Lost In 400 Sorties

London, July 28.

A squadron of American-built Tomahawk fighting planes of the Royal Australian Air force made nearly 400 sorties in the five-week Syrian campaign and lost only one machine, it was revealed on Sunday by the air correspondent of the British Press Association.—Reuter.

★U.S. Aid Cannot Be Stopped

(Continued from page 1)

Now that lifeline is much stronger. No enemy action can now stop the ceaseless line of ships coming here daily, laden with something much more substantial than hopes and sympathy. During the past few months thousands of American-made aeroplanes have been flown across the Atlantic or shipped to Britain.

More Flying Fortresses

"The vast programme for building thousands of giant Boeing four-engined bombers is far advanced, and Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough to escape their devastating power of destruction. America has already sent many tanks throughout your Empire. Many more are en route. The greatest merchant shipbuilding programme ever undertaken is in progress. Riveting never stops night and day. We can promise that there will be ships to carry food, oil and munitions.

"Today American-made tanks are caterpillaring over the sands of the Western Desert. Today every kind of American-made aeroplanes are roaring into combat wherever the Luftwaffe shows fight. Today British factories in full production are using machines made in America.

Modest Contribution

"Our contribution has been but a modest part in your great war effort. Blood, toil, sweat and tears have been yours—not ours. And we realize this.

There is reason for our apparent slowness. Factories geared to peace-time production had to be converted overnight. It took time to realize that the war might be decided in the factories of Detroit, Los Angeles, in the Pittsburgh steel mills, in Pennsylvania mines. That is realized today.

"American industry now joins hands with men who work for Lord Beaverbrook, and believes in forgetting disputes, in limiting holidays, in sacrificing all for common victory. I am not talking of the distant future, nor of estimates based on speculation.

Ships and Food

"The ships now being built in America were only paper pictures on blue prints a few months ago. Now they are translated into wood and steel. Soon they will be afloat, strengthening the supply line between Britain and America.

"We have not neglected the question of food. America will never allow the British people to go hungry. America has decided to decrease consumption of food and increase production. During the next 12 months huge quantities of cheese, pork, eggs, canned salmon, raisins, evaporated milk and concentrated fruit juice will arrive here.

A Great Programme

"Thousands of miscellaneous articles important to the war effort are on their way, from aviation petrol to road-building machinery, chemicals of all kinds, and metals. These are coming in an increasing volume. The Lease and Lend Bill has given the President specific authority to foster this great programme of production and delivery.

"Nor do we forget to look towards the east, where China is battling valiantly against forces menacing Democracy. Neither are we forgetful of the magnificent fight the Russians are putting up in defence of their homeland. We Americans are determined to give China and Russia all possible aid—and immediately."

"You Are Not Alone"

"Churchill asked us for the tools. I promise you they are coming, that an endless assembly of material stretches from our western coast to Britain and to the Middle East, and that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line. The enormous amount of war material now en route will reach here safely. President Roosevelt promised that we will take steps to ensure the delivery of goods consigned to Britain. Roosevelt does not give his word lightly.

"People of Britain—people of the British Commonwealth—you are not fighting alone.—Reuter.

Australia Ready To Defend All Her Rights—Menzies

Canberra, July 28.

"Japan does not need Indo-China bases to defend herself against us but has taken them from Vichy by force," said the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a statement here today. "She has placed herself in a military position vis-a-vis vital British interests in the Far East which will be perfectly understood.... by any Australian who takes a minute off to look at a map.

"Australia has stood and still stands for peace in the Pacific but the presence of her troops in Malaya, her vast home defence preparations, munitions production and economic measures announced by me on Saturday are earnest of the example of the spirit existing in the Australian people.

"It is not a spirit of an aggressor who wants to deny other people their rights and take their territories but the spirit of a people who are not going to run away from their difficulties or fail to defend places or zones upon which their free nature depends. In these vital matters Australia stands firmly on the side of other Empire countries and also the United States.

"Australia never had designs against Japan. Despite inflammatory statements in Berlin and Rome and from Mr. Matsuoka we have continued a policy of normal trade relations with Japan, any control of exports to her being directed solely to prevent indirect import by Germany or building up of unusual war supplies. From certain Japanese spokesmen now comes the familiar allegation of encirclement. It is and always has been utterly untrue.

"There never has been anything in British policy which is inconsistent with legitimate and peaceful development of Japanese national life and economy. To say that we are meditating aggression against Japan is not only misconceiving our character and outlook but having regard to the European struggle is imputing to us really fantastic gluttony for war."—Reuter.

"Advertiser" Calls Freezing of Assets Unfair, Dangerous

Tokyo, July 28.

The "Japan Times and Advertiser" calls the United States freezing of Japanese assets unfair and dangerous but says if the United States chooses to use discretion in licensing trade transactions and private deals a complete cessation of commercial and economic relations should not result.

The paper says the mere existence of a bureaucratic barrier across, the normal avenue of economics will of course slow up machinery for even though permits and licences are issued in all cases time will be needed and red tape encountered.

"The freezing order is unfair because it seeks to make use of assets entrusted to its honour and care as a weapon of economic offence against Japan in order to enforce America's policy in the western Pacific. It is dangerous because it threatens to bring about wider differences between the two states and has a challenging effect.

"The Japanese-French joint defence move is no warrant to the United States for application of economic sanctions because liberty of action by two sovereign states cannot be questioned. If America deems herself justified in freezing Japan's assets because of Japan's joint defence measures with France in Indo-China this would justify this empire in freezing American assets because of the United States joint defence with Canada and South America and freezing of assets of countries which America is jointly defending."—Reuter.

Foreign "Press Hysteria"

Tokyo, July 28.

Freezing of Japanese assets, for which the machinery had been set up in the United States need not be greeted with alarm, the "Japan Times" editorially declared, adding that what should receive condemnation here and abroad is the hysterical note of the foreign press.

"United States journalism screams world news and round such a figure about East Asia as the hot core of it sends other balls of fire to make a lurid scene that might better be treated with reserve and caution."

The newspaper continued, declaring that "it is not necessary to specify the driving verbs and exciting adjectives used in reports abroad, but enough has been miswritten to hamper the opportunities of the United States and Japan to reach some harmonious understanding."

Mutual Handicaps to Trade

"Before transactions involving the property of Japan in the United States and of the United States in Japan can be authorized, the Commerce Department in one case, and the Finance Ministry in the other must consider applications.

"Now this leaves the way open for a lot of commonsense, and flexibility. Japan, for instance, through the Finance Ministry yesterday announced that great elasticity will be given in the applications of regulations."

Many points not clear in the freezing orders and the joint defense pact will soon be cleared and settled to everybody's satisfaction, the "Times" declared, stating "it would be an error to be unduly alarmed over the outlook for individuals and companies—when the situation is clear of obscurities the world will find that cautions treatment has served to dispel the clouds of conflict."—Domei.

★Heavy Fighting Near Smolensk

(Continued from page 1)

the great part played by Russian guerrilla units behind the German lines in territory occupied by the Germans. New examples occurred daily of the valour of guerrillas which rendered the occupation of numerous places nominally in the hands of the invaders most precarious.

Guerrillas, often in contact with regular Red Army units, watched convoys and petrol going to the front and organized their interception. A guerilla unit recently captured Sluck, killing the entire German garrison, destroyed stocks of munitions and petrol, and did not withdraw until German reinforcements were near.

Another Feat

At Luminec, M. Lozovsky continued, another guerrilla unit destroyed a German tank, killed 30 soldiers, destroyed 3,000 tons of grain and petrol supplies, and blew up two bridges. At Paritchev and Domanovitch, guerrillas destroyed, with tank traps and artillery, 30 tanks and armoured vehicles.

Among clever guerrilla tricks which caused panic among Germans and which were widely practised everywhere were wires stretched across roads at night to knock off motor-cyclists, and iron bars across roads to puncture tyres.

The Germans, M. Lozovsky added, were infuriated by these activities, and captured guerrillas were killed with horrible tortures. Nevertheless they, and the populations supporting them, were more determined than ever.—Reuter.

Middle East Culture To Be Displayed

London, July 28.

Residents of Britain's university cities will shortly have an opportunity of seeing something of the customs and culture in middle eastern countries, thanks to a small travelling exhibition which is being arranged by the Ministry of Information.

This exhibition, which will have a preliminary display in the premises of the ministry itself from August 3 to 12, will include photographs of typical scenes in Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Palestine; and a series of books, both in English and Arabic, describing various aspects of Moslem art and culture.—Reuter.

"Not so well. The boss was studying how to cut expenses at the same time."

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Japanese Troops Move Into Indo-China

Hanoi, July 28.

It is officially announced that Japanese troops began disembarking today. The number is not disclosed. They are to occupy in part eight aerodromes.—Reuter.

Turks Unconcerned About Nazi Threat

Ankara, July 28.

The Turks affect little concern over Moscow's disclosure of a German plan to attack Turkey, which they say must date back to the time before the German-Turkish friendship pact. Official comment is not available, but the ordinary Turk's guess is that Germany, faced with the choice of attacking Turkey or Russia, naturally prepared for either eventuality.

Nazis Very Polite

The Nazis are just now being excessively polite to the Turks, making full but unavailing use of every propaganda opportunity to estrange them from the Democracies. The Turks fully appreciate the strategic importance of their country on the route to the east, but, while recognizing that the alarm may come one day, they feel that that day is not yet.

Precautionary Measures

Meanwhile, all necessary measures to meet aggression if and when it is launched are being taken. Sa[illegible] writing in the "Aksam," says: [illegible] basis of Turkish-German frien[illegible] is respect for Turkish neutrality, an[illegible] the Germans know well how muc[illegible] value the Turks attach to the [illegible] neutrality. From any German desir[illegible] which might conflict with Turkis[illegible] neutrality a war would soon b[illegible] born."—Reuter.

10,000 Italian Forces Surrounded

London, July 28.

The last remaining Italian force consisting of 10,000 white and native troops are completely surrounded and cut off from any kind of supplies. Information reaching authoritative quarters in London states that this last Italian force of any strength still holding out in Abyssinia is at Wolchefit in the Gondar area.

The impression is that the British will not make a direct attack on this force but will hold it up until it is compelled to surrender by lack of supplies.—Reuter.

Two Italian Planes Brought Down

Cairo, July 28.

Yesterday's Royal Air Force Middle East communique states: R.A.F. fighter aircraft intercepted two Savoia 79's off Malta yesterday, and shot both down in flames 50 miles out to sea.

"Heavy bombers again raided Benghazi harbour during the night of July 26-27 and obtained hits on the mole and on Julian point."—Reuter.

Government Decrees Price-Stop Measure

Tokyo, July 28.

The Government today decreed a price-stop measure covering the entire field of domestic prices. The price ceiling was set by the announcement at price existing as of July 25. An agreement on the measure was formally reached at a special meeting of the State Council on July 25.

The decree also prohibited the jacking-up of service rates in fields which are closely related to commodity prices such as transportation rates, warehousing charges, rents and package costs.

Simultaneously it was reported from Dairen that the Kwantung Leased Territory has likewise adopted the same measure.—Domei.

Indo-China Pact Ratified

Tokyo, July 28.

The Japan-French Indo-China joint defence pact was formally ratified by the Privy Council in an extraordinary session held at the Imperial Palace today from 4.30 to 5 p.m. in the presence of the Emperor.

All Privy Councillors, headed by the President, Mr. Yoshimichi Hara and the Vice-President Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, attended the session while the Prime Minister Prince Konoye and all other members of the Cabinet including the Director of the Cabinet Bureau of Legislation, Mr. Naokai Murase, represented the Government.

Prior to the extraordinary session an investigatory committee of the Privy Council questioned Government leaders concerning the contents of the new pact and discussed every detail from all angles from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon and from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

The members of the investigatory committee not only approved of the new pact, it is understood, but also encouraged the Government to be prepared to cope with any situation which may arise in the Co-prosperity sphere of East Asia.

Vichy Notified

The government instructed Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador to France, to inform the Vichy government regarding formal ratification of the pact. It is understood that Japan and France do not expect to hold customary ceremonies for exchange of ratification papers. Instead the pact will become effective as soon as the countries notify each other of ratification.—Reuter.

Changking Gratified at Counter-Action

Chungking, July 28.

Gratification at the prompt, energetic measures taken by the British Government with the support of other members of the British Commonwealth, also the Government of India, to counter the fresh Japanese move in Indo-China was expressed today by the spokesman of the Chinese Government.

The Empire's action, which followed closely the United States Government's similar step, he said, not only dealt a most serious blow to Japan's weakened financial and economic structure, but also demonstrated the ever-increasing solidarity among the democratic powers.

The spokesman concluded: "China welcomes this strengthening of the anti-aggression front in the Pacific area as elsewhere."—Reuter.

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British Destroy 9 E-Boats

London, July 28.

The Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry yesterday announced that nine E-boats, and eight smaller torpedo carrying craft were destroyed during an Axis attack on Valetta, on Saturday morning. Three Axis planes and one R.A.F. plane were destroyed during aerial battles, but the R.A.F. pilot was saved, said the joint communique.—United Press.

Heroic Fight of Polish Airman

London, July 28.

Another Polish pilot hero is added to the growing list of his compatriots fighting with the R.A.F. His name is not revealed but the Air Ministry news service tells his story in his own words:

"I was on a sweep and after the bombers had dropped their loads several Messerschmitts kept up sharp attacks. During one of these I saw one on the tail of a Spitfire. I joined in the chase and managed to turn inside the enemy giving him a short burst with my cannon. Pieces flew off and the German pilot baled out but meanwhile another Messerschmitt 109 approached unnoticed and hit my machine with a cannon shell.

"Splinters fractured my right elbow and other bits went into my right arm and leg. I was able to control my aircraft with my left hand during the attacks that followed and managed to fire my cannon at another Messerschmitt but saw no results.

"I had to drop out of the formation and finally reached a British base and had to use my foot and left hand to get my undercarriage down." Reuter.

Cutting Off All Trade With Japan Proposed

Singapore, July 28.

The democracies must cut off all trading relations with Japan as completely as with Germany, says the "Straits Times," warning that vested interests which will not abandon valuable markets without a struggle must be watched most closely if Japan is not to find herself in a few months in a position to laugh at freezing orders.

The present action would do more harm than good if it proved an empty one, the daily adds. The paper believes that if Japan is reduced to a condition in which she is forced to take desperate measures like seeking relief by armed forces the struggle will not be a very long one.—Reuter.

"I UNDERSTAND that you've been playing methods for increasing your salary. How did they turn out?"

Nazi Argentina Envoy Protests Seizure

Buenos Aires, July 28.

The German Ambassador today protested to the Argentine Foreign Office about the seizure of diplomatic bags by the parliamentary committee investigating subversive activities. The Foreign Office has requested the committee to return the bags to the German Embassy. The Committee will issue a communique today.—Reuter.

Earthquake in Mexico

Mexico City, July 28.

A despatch in El Universal from Tecalitlan, Jalisco Province, yesterday said that a sharp earthquake rocked the city at 5.15 p.m. on Saturday. People rushed into the streets and knelt in prayers for mercy, the despatch said. Some dwellings were reported damaged but no casualties were reported immediately.—United Press.

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Continual Rain Connected With Lack of Typhoons

Though Shanghai has been blessed so far with a lack of typhoons this summer, the absence of these annual cyclonic visitors has its accompanying disadvantages as it is this factor which is being held responsible by local meteorologists for the present unusual amount of rainfall. More surprising than the persistance of the rain is the fact that the end of the wet season, usually set for the middle of July, is now two weeks overdue.

The weather usually experienced in Shanghai during the summer months includes periodical typhoons. In between these typhoons are intervals of fine and hot weather. But this year, the weatherman has played a freakish trick on the people in this region; the lack of typhoons produces an unceasing period of tropical weather with continual rainfall.

Rainfall Reaches 40 Inches

As for the amount of rain which has fallen in Shanghai, it is interesting to note that the rainfall from January 1 up to the present has reached the excessive figure of 40 inches—more than 12 inches above the average figure for the past 68 years. Of this 40 inches, this month has been responsible for more than 12 inches.

According to the Zikawei Observatory, the mean figures for rainfall during the month of July are of little value. The rainfall at this time of the year is so erratic that it is possible for the amount of rain for one July to be as much as ten times that of the previous July. Such enormous variations do not, therefore, permit an accurate comparison to be made between this July's rainfall and average for July over a number of years.

It is only with the advent of the much-belated typhoon season that the current spate of rain will come to an end in the opinion of meteorologists. But, then, the present tolerably cool weather will also end. It appears that Shanghailanders will not be able to have everything in the matter of weather.

Local Labour Front Improving

There was little change in the local labour situation yesterday with 770 workers still on strike in the Settlement. Twenty three printers and apprentices of the Sun Kiang Press at 477 Sinza Road walked out yesterday afternoon and refused to return to work unless they received "better treatment" from their employers.

There was no change yesterday in the strike situation at the Maxwell Zip Fasteners Factory, Shriro Brothers Company, Clements Apartments and attendants of the tea room of the Sun Company.

The labour front was considerably eased during the past week-end with the return to work of the 70 delivery coolies of the Hwa Tung Coal Briquette Factory who, it was learned, reached an agreement with the management regarding a revision in their scale of wages.

A strike of half an hour's duration was witnessed on Sunday when 50 coolies working at the Roosevelt Terminal on the Quai de France stopped work as a protest against the arrest of two of their fellow workers by the French Police on the suspicion of stealing rice. The suspects were released after investigation.

Conditions have returned to normal at the Ming Sung Shoe Lace Factory, the operatives resuming work during the week-end after being on strike for several days. Dissatisfied workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Company, who walked out, have also returned to work.

Native Rice Crops Reported Good

Farmers in Quinsan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Changshu, Kashing, Wusih, Changchow and Sungkiang are negotiating with rice merchants in Shanghai for the purpose of selling their forthcoming crop of native rice, states the Shing Sheng News Agency. The new native rice will be marketed in the next few weeks and the crop is good because of favourable weather conditions in the rice-producing districts. The farmers are said to have offered only small prices. The latest crop of rice in the neighbouring districts of Shanghai is said to have already been marketed but it amounts to only small quantities.

The Chinese press has taken pains to explain the rice situation following the announcement of the freezing order in Washington which has been made use of by rice profiteers here. Rumours have been spread in the Shanghai Rice Market that the city may not be able to obtain any more foreign rice. Prices have been increased. It is said that this increase of prices is unreasonable since in the first place there is no fear that the supply will be stopped and in the second place, the Chinese government will continue granting foreign exchange allotments to legitimate merchants.

Marine Cooks Alleged To Have Stolen Canned Goods

Three Chinese cooks employed at the American Marine Barracks in Sinza Road, near Seymour Road, are being detained by the First Special District Court on the suspicion that they have stolen canned foodstuffs from their employers. Hoping to arrest their accomplices, the police requested the court to postpone the hearing and the request has been granted.

One of the detained men is Sheng Chian-deh, foreman of the cooks. Their arrest was effected by the Gordon Road police a few days ago at the request of their employers. The trick alleged to have been used by the accused was to mix cans of foodstuffs with empty cans, which were sent to garbage collectors every morning. Before handing over the empty cans, it was alleged, they reserved the canned foodstuffs for their own disposal.

They had been doing this for a long time but their mistake was only recently discovered when food bills touched a new record mark, it was alleged.

Emperor Sends Greetings To President of Peru

Tokyo, July 28.

The Emperor today cabled a message of felicitation to President Manuel Prado of Peru, and members of the cabinet, on the occasion of Peru's Independence day.—Domei.

Grenade-Thrower Mortally Wounded By F.M. Police

A Chinese bomb-thrower was mortally wounded after being shot by an Annamite constable while taking to flight after hurling a hand grenade at a Russian member of the French police in an alleyway off Route Pere Robert early yesterday morning.

On the pretext of selling melons the bomb-thrower and a companion knocked at the door of a house in an alley off Route de Sieyes. When the door was opened they entered the premises and cutting open three melons produced a grenade which had been concealed in one of them.

Instead of responding to their demands for money, tenants were alarmed and screamed which prompted the unwelcome visitors to take to flight.

A Russian member of the French police on duty at the corner of Route de Sieyes and Route Pere Robert attempted to intercept the fugitives one of whom hurled the grenade at him. The missile failed to explode.

A running gun battle ensued with the Russian and an Annamite constable in pursuit of the two Chinese who replied to pistol shots fired by the police. The accurate marksmanship of the Annamite brought down one of the fugitives who was rushed to the St. Marie Hospital where he succumbed to his wounds.

U.S. Silk Industry Conference Requested

New York, July 28.

The President of the Textile Workers Union, Mr. Emil Rieve, yesterday requested an immediate conference of the silk industry and labour to consider the situation caused by freezing of Japanese assets in the United States.

Mr. Rieve wrote to Mr. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Priorities Director, and Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, stating that an embargo on silk imports would affect employment of 175,000 silk workers.

Synthetic Yarns

He urged that the conference develop means of securing an adequate supply of rayon and synthetic yarns and plan careful rationing of current supplies of raw silk for development of adequate employment of all workers affected.

The Stock Exchange was expected temporarily to suspend trading in raw silk futures this week. A boom in production of rayon, nylon and other synthetic fibres was expected, since the United States imports 81 percent of its silk from Japan. It was believed that the Japanese may be allowed to send some silk here under special licence.

Silk importers have been storing reserves and it was estimated the reserves now total 50,000 bales.—United Press.

Invasion Exercises At Reading

London, July 28.

The biggest invasion exercises ever staged in Britain began at dawn yesterday in and around Reading.

While "German" planes roared over the town and parachutists descended, fifth columnists endeavoured to create a diversion. At the same time, air-borne troops, equipped with armoured vehicles, landed in the neighbourhood.

The Home Guard, fire and all other branches of the civil defence services took part.

The Home Guards particularly distinguished themselves in using their local knowledge to delay the "invaders," pending the arrival of heavily armed infantry. Smoke screens, gas tanks and all modern methods were introduced.

London and Nottingham also witnessed large-scale invasion exercises yesterday. In both places spectators witnessed fierce street fighting between "invading" tanks and Home Guards.—Reuter.

First Indian V.C. Praises Indian Troops

Bombay, July 28.

Second Lieutenant P. S. Bhagat, the first Indian V.C. of the present war, has arrived in India on two months leave.

Looking extremely fit Lieut. Bhagat refused to say anything about himself but was full of praise for the part played by the Indian troops in East Africa.

Broadcasting from a Bombay station to the whole of India, he spoke highly of the work done by Indian sappers in Keren, Teclesan, Massawa and Amba Alagi.

Wearing a miniature V.C. attached to a dark red ribbon at present, Lieutenant Bhagat will receive the Cross from the King-Emperor.—Reuter.

Enemy Planes Hit Over Straits of Dover

London, July 28.

An air engagement took place over the Dover Straits yesterday afternoon. The British Air Ministry states that "during an offensive patrol over the Straits, our fighters engaged a formation of enemy fighters. One of the enemy was destroyed and several others severely damaged, but were not seen to crash because of low clouds and therefore their destruction cannot be confirmed."

One British fighter is missing.—Reuter.

Afghanistan to Remain Neutral

Peshawar, July 28.

An official announcement made in Kabul on Saturday night once again declared Afghanistan's neutrality in the present war.

The Government wished that there should be no misapprehension abroad. This declaration, said Afghanistan strictly adhered to her policy of perfect neutrality, and maintained extremely cordial relations with the belligerent powers.—Reuter.

Decree Nisi Is Made Absolute

A decree nisi granted by H. M. Supreme Court on January 24, to Mrs. G. M. L. Turner in her action for a dissolution of her marriage to Mr. J. H. L. Turner was made absolute by Judge P. Grant Jones yesterday on the application of her counsel, Mr. E. L. Hartopp.

Spitfires Bag Stuka

Four Spitfire pilots on patrol spotted a Junkers Ju.87 dive bomber manœuvring to attack a convoy in the western desert. They attacked. Here the pilots are pictured standing by the wreck of the Stuka they shot down before it could do any damage.

Requisitioning of Japanese Yangtze Ships Expected

Rumours that the Japanese military may requisition Japanese ships on the Yangtze run gained ground yesterday afternoon when Japanese travel agencies in Rue du Consulat refused to state definite dates of departures of Japanese ships. Despite the fact that several ships were to leave for Hankow before the end of this month, managers of these services asked their prospective customers to come at the end of the month.

Leading Chinese dailies here published reports on Sunday saying that the companies concerned had been ordered to stop selling passenger tickets. It was asserted that the alleged order prohibiting Japanese ships to sail to America and the suspension of sale of passenger tickets to travellers between ports along the Yangtze River indicated that the Japanese military were apparently trying to requisition the ships for military use.

Collaboration Between Chungking, Yunnan Urged

Nanking, July 27.

It has been reliably learned that Chungking officials have presented a plan to General Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, which in effect proposed to make Yunnan a more integral part of Chungking defence.

The plan proposed the participation of Central Army leaders in Yunnan War Councils and closer collaboration of Yunnan Army leaders with the Central Army in return for Chungking aid in building up Yunnan fortifications.

The proposals, it was said, planned further to facilitate a British-American-Chungking alliance, which it was reported had been concluded recently.

Discussions on the subject are being carried on with General Lung Yun by Mr. Na Yao-tsu, Director of the Main Office in Chungking.

Concrete terms advanced were said to be, first, incorporation of the Yunnan Army into the Chungking Szechwan and Kweichow training areas; secondly, a Yunnan native conscript army to lend labour toward any project necessary to further joint British-American-Chinese military action; thirdly, strengthening of the Yunnan Army War Council by including important members of the Central Army; and fourthly, Chungking to aid construction of fortifications and other defence preparations in Yunnan Province.—Domei.

Japanese in Hongkong Not to Evacuate

Hongkong, July 28.

The British and American moves against Japan are calmly received by the Japanese in the Colony. In a press interview Mr. Kimura, the Japanese Consul, stated that he had received no instructions to evacuate Japanese nationals.

Personally, he added, he saw no reason to do so unless compelled through unemployment following the freezing of credits.

Mr. Kimura revealed that the Nitta Maru, which was scheduled to arrive yesterday, had diverted her course, and that at present there were no Japanese ships in port.

At present, he declared, there were only 600 Japanese in the Colony compared with 1,700 in 1930.

Mr. Kimura defended the Indo-China development, stating that the move was taken to lessen tension.—Reuter.

British Speedboats Attack Destroyer

Berlin, July 28.

Nine British fighting planes and six speedboats attacked a German destroyer in the English channel on Sunday afternoon, according to a despatch by the D.N.B., official German news agency. Six German pursuit planes, however, broke up the assault, the agency said, shooting down one Hurricane and forcing the speed-boats to turn back.—Reuter.

America First Body Attacks Welles

New York, July 27.

Sharp criticism was levelled against Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles by the America First Committee which charged in a telegraphic message addressed to Mr. Welles that the Under Secretary of State had established a dangerous principle in his speech on Thursday scoring Japan's agreement with Franch for joint defence of French Indo-China.

If the United States argues that she has right to interfere with Japanese action in French Indo-China then the inevitable result should be that Japan has the right to prevent American measures in Brazil, the telegram of censure declared.—Domei.

Philippines Secure Rice from Burma

Manila, July 28.

The Secretary of Finance, Sr. Manuel Roxas, today revealed that the Philippine Commonwealth Government was negotiating the purchase of 150,000 sacks of rice from Burma to off-set a possible shortage of domestic corps as well as a precaution for any emergency.—United Press.

Japan's Relations With Soviet, Reich Said Unchanged

Tokyo, July 28.

The "Japan Times and Advertiser," regarded as a semi-official organ of the Foreign Office, yesterday in an editorial said that Japan's relations with Germany, Russia and France were on a friendly basis because of existing and most recent agreements.

The newspaper pointed out that official Japanese statements had declared that the "relationship between Japan and Soviet Russia remains unchanged" despite the Russo-German war and the recent Japanese Cabinet change.

"With Germany, Japan shares Axis aspirations for a programme of new construction," the "Times" said.

New Turn

"Japan's relations with France took a new turn when the Yonai Government proposed the Easia Asia co-prosperity sphere," the newspaper said. The newspaper admitted that the "Vichy Government at first was not quite ready to fall in with this scheme, however, altered conditions of world affairs since has enabled France to decide on her participation in the Japanese scheme through her Far Eastern colony."

Referring to Russia the newspaper said that "the circumstances under which this pact (neutrality accord) was arranged provide a hopeful outlook for settlement of a number of issues outstanding between the two countries."—United Press.

Sayre Praises MacArthur Appointment

Manila, July 28.

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, yesterday lauded the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as commander of United States Army Forces in the Far East.

"Because of his past experience as Commanding General of the Philippines Department and as organizer and developer of the Philippine army," said Mr. Sayre, "Gen. MacArthur is ideally equipped to integrate direct joint defence measures of the United States and the Philippines."

Sr. Jorge B. Vergas, secretary to President Manuel Quezon, issued a statement on behalf of President Quezon.

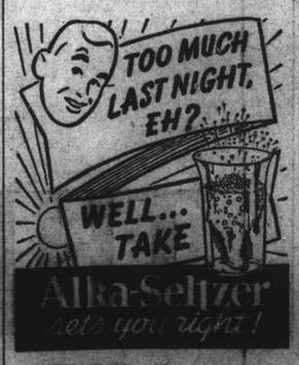
"The President does not have to reiterate the offer he has made of manpower and resources of this country to the United States," said Sr. Vargas' statement. "The President said the order will be complied with promptly and enthusiastically and he is personally pleased that Gen. MacArthur was selected to head the new command."—United Press.

British Use Bayonet In Tobruk Sortie

Cairo, July 28.

Late news received from London this morning reports that, in a patrol out of Tobruk on Friday night, Indian troops occupied four enemy strong points on the road to Derna, driving out the garrison at the point of the bayonet.

At the same time, in the south-western sector, British and Australian troops also made a successful patrol, capturing prisoners and gaining valuable information.—Reuter.



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Senator Says U.S. Must Act If Japan Threatens P.I.

Washington, July 28.

Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee, last night told the United Press that if Japan moves against the Philippines, "the United States must take definite steps and carry them out resolutely."

But he expects the United States Government to use only economic sanctions against the Japanese in the current crisis.

As one of the most conservative advisers on Administration foreign policy, Senator George said that he did not believe that Japan would try to take the Philippines "for a long time."

He added that the defence of the western hemisphere would be involved if Japan "adopts the role of aggressor and moves against the Philippines."

Defence of Philippines

Meanwhile, all official indications pointed toward the Army and Navy High Command preparing active defence of the Philippines with the full support and help of the Filipinos.

Military experts were inclined to dismiss the immediate worth of 140,000 Philippine reservists placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-General MacArthur, head of the United States Far Eastern Army forces, but said that these men constituted good raw material for the development of an efficient fighting force if given sufficient equipment.—United Press.

Local Police Officer's Remains Reaches Kobe

Kobe, July 28.

The remains of the late Mr. Chikayuki Akagi, Special Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was assassinated in the Shanghai International Settlement by terrorists on June 17, arrived at Kobe at 6.30 o'clock last night aboard the Taiyo Maru. The bereaved family accompanied the remains which will be taken to Hiroshima tomorrow.—Domei.

$10,000,000 Grant Made By U.S. to Philippines

Manila, July 28.

A grant of $10,000,000 has been made by the United States to the Philippine Government for immediate defence purposes, it was learned today from reliable sources.

The money is to be used, it is reported, in connection with the grouping of Philippine defence units under the command of General McArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States forces in the Far East.—Reuter.

Girl Injured in Blaze In Bottle Shop

A Chinese girl sustained slight burns and some damage was caused partly by water to the roof, ceiling, loft and first and ground floors of 210 Kansuh Road, a bottle shop following a fire which broke out in the premises yesterday morning. The Settlement Fire Brigade was engaged for almost an hour at the scene of the blaze at the intersection of Kansuh and Tsepoo Road.

Another Japanese Shot in Siccawei

Yet another Japanese military man has been shot and seriously wounded. The shooting occurred in Tu Shan Wan, a Japanese-controlled area near Siccawei, shortly after 9 p.m. on Sunday. As far as could be learned from Chinese sources yesterday, the unfortunate gendarme was riding a motor-bicycle combination together with two other comrades when he was attacked by a lone gunman.

The Japanese were on patrol duty when, suddenly, the gunman rushed out from ambush and fired several shots. Seriously wounded, the gendarme dropped to the ground from the speeding vehicle and was rushed to a military hospital later by his comrades.

A large number of Japanese gendarmes was at once rushed to the scene of disorder from their headquarters in Chiao Tung University. Traffic was held up when they took special precautions in several streets bordering the French Concession and the officers conducted house-to-house searches in the neighbourhood, trying to apprehend the gunman who made a clean getaway following the shooting.

Some Chinese were said to have been arrested as suspects. During the investigations, the French police also took precautions in Avenue Petain and other streets near the Chinese territory. Owing to these precautionary measures, the Siccawei Observatory was unable to send out weather reports yesterday.

It will be recalled that two armed Japanese have been shot by terrorists during the past few days. On Saturday night, a member of the Japanese naval landing party was shot while on patrol duty in Alcock Road. He was later rushed to a military hospital where he succumbed a few hours later. In this case, the Japanese conducted extensive searches in streets in Hongkew, stopping many residents and pedestrians in the rain. All bridges over the Soochow Creek were closed for many hours.

Rumours were published by the Chinese press yesterday that the Japanese might close the iron gates separating the French Concession and Nantao for a period of two months commencing on August 1 to take special precautions against possible disturbances during the anniversaries of the August 13 Incident and the Manchurian Incident which falls on September 18. Many Nantao residents had already moved out, it was said.

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"Japan Has Overshot The Mark"

Bombay, July 28.

"Japan has overshot the mark." This reflects newspaper comment here on the action of the British and American Governments in freezing Japanese assets. The action of the two Democracies is fully endorsed, and it is stated that the decision shows that the policy of appeasement is definitely ended.—Reuter.

Japanese Reported Leaving Canton

Hongkong, July 28.

The mass withdrawal of Japanese civilians from Canton and elsewhere in occupied Kwangtung is reported by a Chinese source here. There is as yet no confirmation from other quarters.—Reuter.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to—
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Transport Squeeze:

A Reader Who Disagrees

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to your editorial in Saturday's issue on the subject of squeezing on the buses. I feel you have made a very poor apology for the attitude of the Bus Company. Your editorial was entitled "Cooperation Wanted." and you asked for the cooperation of the passengers. However, whilst many of the passengers are to blame because of their connivance with the conductor, most of the letters to the N.C.D.N. have been appealing for the cooperation of the Company. For example, on one occasion I alighted at the Bund and immediately reported a conductor who had squeezed a large amount, to two foreign inspectors. Both inspectors merely shrugged their shoulders and declined even to take the number of the conductor and of the bus! On another occasion, on a No. 10, I saw an inspector find a passenger who had travelled for a considerable distance without a ticket. Instead of asking the passenger where he had boarded the bus, the inspector asked what ticket he wanted, so the passenger just replied "Ten cents"!

Letters have repeatedly asked that the Bus Company should put up notices in the buses telling passengers to get their tickets, and tickets of the proper amount. Still the Company has not complied with this request. It may be pointed out that in the French Concession the tram tickets bear a notice on the back in French and in Chinese, telling passengers to get tickets of the right amount.

The community generally recognizes that the costs of the two transportation Companies have increased considerably, but passengers believe that if the squeezing were stamped out the fares need not be increased so greatly. Around the town now, I think there is considerable grumbling about this recent increase in fares as the travelling public feel that this evil of squeezing is getting worse, on account of the increased profit made by a dishonest conductor.

JOHN SCOTLAND.

Shanghai, July 28.

Some of the Difficulties

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your leading article of Saturday's issue entitled "Co-operation Wanted" was read with great interest, and I heartily agree with you that the co-operation of the public is needed to combat the evil of the stealing of the public's money by way of the trams and buses. Nevertheless, I feel that such co-operation will never be possible as long as we have the type of individual who collects our fares, and also, a large part of the public who feel that squeeze or no squeeze, they will get to the place they are going to whether the money goes to the company's pocket or the conductors.' If you were a habitual user of the trams or buses, you would readily understand this.

It is well-known that all Chinese cannot bear being embarrassed or scorned, especially before others—in fact, nobody likes to be made to look small, but you are exposed to humiliation and abuse the moment you try to "co-operate." For example, when a woman remonstrates with the conductor about her ticket, she may be told in very vile and unseemly language that since she has the interests of the foreigners so much at heart, she should go and be the mistress of a foreigner. If a male passenger should intercede on her behalf, the conductor will turn upon the man and imply in equally vile language that he has some ulterior motive toward the woman. A male passenger, who remonstrates with the conductor, may be told, "if you don't like my 'rule' here, get out and take a rickshaw," and, adding at the same time, that the man has not enough money to indulge himself in such luxury. Another thing; you may have received the ticket, but the conductor may ask you to give it back to him at some point of the journey to exchange it for another ticket covering a shorter journey. You refuse. His sarcastic reply is that you need fuel at home; keep your ticket for firewood.

I have read somewhere of a saying—attributed to the French people, I believe—which goes, "Don't argue with a coachman." You lose both ways. Well, our Chinese "coachmen" have nothing to lose, certainly no self-respect, but everything to gain by way of stealing the public's or their employers' money, whichever you will.

If, as you say, the two utilities have drastic measures for dealing with conductors and inspectors, discovered in their practice of squeeze, by dismissing them, if the public were to report all cases coming to their attention, then, it is certain, that there would be nobody left to run the buses or trams.

The companies should certainly try to change the method of collecting fares. It would seem to me, that the present one is well-nigh intolerable, and creates a distinct hardship for the travelling public.

LIU.

Shanghai, July 26.

Hongkong Evacuation:

The Position Revealed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As, during the course of a visit here, I am continually receiving local enquiries as to the existing position in Hongkong regarding the above matter, I would be obliged if you would publish this communication for the information and guidance of your British readers who may be interested:—

The position at date is as follows:—

(1) Twenty-two senior Government Officials have their wives and families resident in the Colony. Some of these officials have never complied with the Compulsory Evacuation Order, while others who evacuated their wives and families have since brought them back to the Colony.

(2) Approximately, 1,000 European British women and children are resident in the Colony.

(3) The Peak School was recently reopened and two female teachers brought back from Australia to operate the School.

(4) Any non-British female can enter or leave the Colony practically without restriction.

(5) Commercial firms with offices at Shanghai and Hongkong have recently instructed certain married employees at Shanghai to transfer to Hongkong. The concerned employees declined the transfer "unless their wives could be permitted to enter the Colony." Such wives have not only been granted permission to enter Honkong but have moreover taken up employment in Government or commercial posts which berths were formerly held by evacuated British women who were dependent on that employment for their living.

(6) The 'Husbands' Evacuation Committee," which is the elected representative body of husbands whose wives and families complied with the Compulsory Evacuation Order, have convened two Meetings of husbands at the Peninsular Hotel, Kowloon, on December, 28 1940, and June, 27 1941, respectively. At each of these Meetings nearly 800 husbands were present and the proceedings thereat recorded in practically complete form in the Hongkong Press of following dates.

(7) Hongkong Government has, on more than one occasion, received the Husbands' Evacuation Committee but has consistently declined to that Committee to place the evacuation on a voluntary basis, notwithstanding the position as recorded against (1) to (5) herein.

(8) His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, broadcast through the local station ZBW on July, 1 1941, a talk entitled "Some Aspects Of The Evacuation." This broadcast was duly published in full and prominently headlined in the Hongkong Press on July 2.

With reference to the Press publicity in Hongkong noted against (6) and (8) herein, the complaint of Shanghai British readers of the "North-China Daily News" who have approached me on the matter, and some of whom are directly affected by the Hongkong evacuation, is that they have not been vouchsafed any such information here and which would have been of service to them in determining their own line of procedure.

It is thought that the foregoing will suffice as authentic information to make the existing position clear to your interested British readers.

W. E. KIRBY.

Shanghai, July 28.

Old Films:

Would they Now Appeal?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As I often read, the cinema theatres are advertising old films, now the latest at the Roxy, "Bonnie Scotland," is coming back to Shanghai. I should be pleased to know if any of first or second class cinema theatres could take up some of the famous actress Marie Dressler's impressive pictures as:— "Emma" "Reduction," "Tug Boat Annie" and others. I think many Shanghailanders would appreciate it very much, who, as Y.S.B. wrote, "are heartily tired of the usual fare."

I am sure that many full houses could be guaranteed. Hoping that those whom it concerns will kindly take my question in to consideration, and if so, many thanks in anticipation.

K. R.

Shanghai, July 26.

Gas Co. Rates:

The Reduced Surcharge

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Presumably it was only a coincidence that the Gas Company's advertisement this morning appeared directly under the Crossword Puzzle.

I had only done about three-quarters of the Crossword when I left for my office, but I solved the Gas Co. puzzle very quickly. The answer is, let all the minimum consumers do their best to use as little gas as possible while continuing to pay the minimum. There will then be a fine profit.

The reduction announced on Sunday, surcharge down from 250 per cent. to 160 per cent. is more difficult to understand. A reduction is most welcome, but I am still trying to puzzle out why, if 160 per cent. is the right figure, did the Council ever authorize 250 per cent.? Perhaps I shall find the key word and solve this together with the rest of the Crossword.

MYSTIFIED.

Shanghai, July 28.

Foreign Y.M.C.A. Rates:

Tale of Previous Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With regard to your article on the "Y" residents' protest against the latest surcharges, the following particulars of a previous protest may be of interest to your readers.

In October, 1939, a request was made by about 120 residents—more than half of the total number of residents at that time—for facilities to hold a private meeting of the signatories and their supporters, to discuss the demands for increased rentals which had been made up to that time. The manner in which these demands were made was objected to as well. The meeting was also "to consider the advisability of proposing to the Board of Trustees the election of a representative body to be known as the Residents' Representative Council which would be empowered to deal with your goodselves in matters affecting our interests."

The request was referred to the House Committee who arranged to meet four residents selected by themselves and not the signatories of the protest. At this meeting the purpose of this Residents' Representative Council was explained. It was intended to be a Council appointed by the residents to act as a liaison body between the Trustees and the residents, on the lines of the Students' Representative Councils in Universities. As many of your readers know, these latter have been of immense value in maintaining cordial relations between the Senates and the student bodies' and it was hoped that a Residents' Council would be of as great value here.

Eventually a meeting was held to which all of the residents were invited and a resolution was passed that a Residents Representative Council should be formed. A Committee was elected to deal with the matter, but, as the Board of Trustees refused to sanction the formation of such a Council, the matter was dropped.

THE CHIEL.

Shanghai, July 28.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 29, 1871

As the steamer Miaca was proceeding on her voyage to Amoy, yesterday about 3.15 a.m. she ran into the barque Clara Babuyan, lying at anchor outside Woosung. The Miaca carried her maintopmast and part of her funnel, also sweeping the starboard rail right away and bilging in her side amidships. The other vessel lost tibboom, head sails and all gear attached, cutwater main stem and starboard cathead, sprung her bowsprit, carried away some of the bulwarks and received other damage. The accident, we are informed, was caused by the order of the captain of the Miaca, to port the helm, being misunderstood, and the helm being starboarded.

Released by British Forces

A group that includes R.A.F. South African officers and N.C.O.'s seen outside an hotel in Asmara after British forces had released them from captivity. These men are some of the prisoners, who dug a tunnel from the inside of the hut in which they were sleeping 105 feet long to effect an escape. They needed to dig another 15 feet to complete the tunnel. The work progressed at the rate of a 1½ feet a day, each man working 35 minutes at a time.

Local Man Cited for Great Courage in Navy

FROM latest reports reaching Shanghai, a former local resident appears to be in the thick of things and earning an enviable name for himself with the Mediterranean Fleet of the Royal Navy. The person is none other than Lieut.-Commander A. B. Palmer, R.N., an Australian, and formerly steward at the Shanghai Club. He has been given the name "Stop at Nothing" Palmer, and the manner in which he earned it is explained in the following extract from an Australian paper:—

Lieut.-Commander A. B. Palmer, R.N., an Australian, is known as "Stop at Nothing" Palmer, because of his daring feats with the Mediterranean Fleet.

These feats have earned him citations from General Wavell and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham for "untiring effort, outstanding seamanship, and courage."

Adventures on Italian Schooner

Letters received by friends in Sydney, and his sister, Mrs. F. Morse, of Roseville, tell of his adventures running supplies to Libya in the captured Italian schooner, Maria Giovanna.

Yesterday's cables told how his craft repelled an attack by two Heinkel bombers. His gunner shot down one with an Italian Breda gun.

"I got wounded three times in a recent show, but that's nothing," says Palmer in his last letter.

"This sea is lousy with mines, floating, anchored, and acoustic, and it is no trouble to make their acquaintance.

"Then there are 'subs', high, low, and dive-bombers, and infernal torpedo boats. I've experienced them all."

Figures in Tobruk Epic

Palmer's greatest feat was when air and sea forces made a concentrated attack on a number of small British ships taking supplies to Tobruk.

His superb seamanship enabled his craft to get through, while the other vessels were lost. He was piped on the flagship and honoured at a dinner by 170 officers of the fleet.

And in the following letter to a local resident, Lieut.-Commander Palmer gives his own version of life in the Royal Navy:—

I know I'm a heel and deserve all you have said about me, or even thought, but.——, so help me, am I a hard-working gal these days, all the glamour that was attached to this man's Navy has gone and we are down to the grindstone in a big way. Of course I would join at a time like that. I always say the only thing I consistently do right is the wrong thing....

Misses Round of Golf

How is the golf.———? you seem to have blossomed out with good cards, after I slid out from the partnership. Probably my bad play held you back "Ole Son," the old adage of incentive was not present. Anyhow, the days of golf on that Race Course were damn fine. I wish I could get out there for another game this Sunday. Damn trouble here, ——, is no exercise at all. At sea I have long hours, and I'm on my feet for days, but active exercise, nothing doing, and furthermore time ashore is so limited no serious game can be undertaken—nice golf courses here too.

How is the "Troop"? I often wonder if I'll ever meet any of them over here. I have met several chaps that I never expected to; Rodgers or Allman will remember a chap that was in the Troop in 1932, called Harkess (George Harkess); well I met him in a local pub, hadn't seen the chap for nine years, yet he remembered me, and best of all, I remembered him also, and said his name; that, to me, dear friend, was a darn good effort. I forget things so easily nowadays, and I can ill afford to do so.

Serves Under Earl Beatty

Tony Keswick is over here somewhere. I had, serving as my First Lieutenant, none other than Earl Beatty, his father was C-in-C last war, featured prominently at the battle of Jutland. Beatty has gone now, he wanted some other ship or some job ashore, I forget which. I'm invited to live at his castle any time I arrive in England. How Am I Doin'———?

The war has taken a turn for the better, this attack on Russia will give the British a good opportunity to start something. I hope they do at least....The States are doing a good job, I see supplies everywhere made in U.S.A.....

Elizalde Offers Services To MacArthur

Washington, July 29.

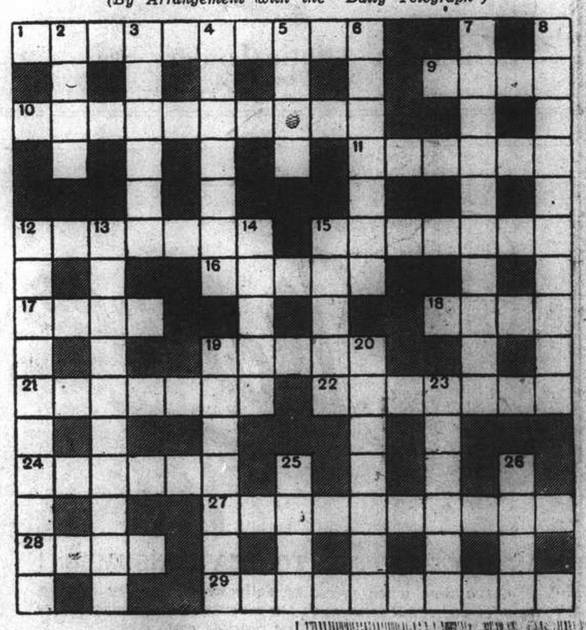
Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, yesterday cabled General Douglas MacArthur, new commander of United States Far Eastern forces, offering himself either in a military or civilian capacity on behalf of Philippine defence.

"As a reserve officer I submit myself for immediate service," Sr. Elizalde said, after extending Gen. MacArthur the "heartiest congratulations."

Sr. Elizalde said that he would be happiest to serve to the full extent of his capacity either in Manila "or in any way I might be of use here."—United Press.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 558

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 With a threatening hand on one side and blows on the other I however make a fight (10)
9 Were you to decapitate this bird you would get another (4)
10 Serving to alleviate (10)
11 French painter or politician (6)
12 He would be far from welcome to weary hikers unless cut in two (7)
15 Petulant like a pampered favourite (7)
16 You may in a moment guess this part of Scotland or in a month (5)
17 Kind of cake (and as more than one might fit choose the hardier) (4)
18 This cask though no light matter may be an object of derision (4)
19 Fish that may support birds (5)
21 Famous portrait painter (7)
22 No chance visitor (7)
24 Rapt description of a camper at home (6)
27 Epithet for the profiteer (10)
28 Wise fish avoid this part of Holland (4)
29 This plant may be of other hues besides dusky (10)

DOWN

2 Moslem priest (4)
3 This car is mentioned in a Shakespeare play (6)
4 Criel could not say this English port had not its peer (7)
5 Perhaps a trading assembly! Jurt (4)
6 The favourite poet of the R.A.? (7)
7 "Quiet to run" (anag.) (10)
8 A handy writer of spirited material (10)
12 Straightforw ard sound of a direction (10)
13 The sort of business that should take up one's time (10)
14 Another English port (5)
15 Nearly roast (5)
19 A change for a painter (7)
20 "Ship-tar" (anag.) (7)
23 Book of the O.T. (6)
25 This way suitably enough may lead to the dock (4)
26 In this stock nothing would be discovered (4)

YDAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS; 1, Jack-in-the-box; 9, Embrace; 10, Drink to; 11, Peep; 12, Jenny; 13, Verb; 16, Rhyming; 17, Souffle; 18, Nettled; 21, Pensive; 23, Soon; 24, Penny; 25, Tell; 28, Lancers; 29, Curtain; 30, Heir Apparent DOWN: 1, Jobbery; 2, Clay; 3, Iceberg; 4, Tidings; 5, Evil; 6, Oak leaf; 7, Pepper and salt; 8, Double dealing; 14, Field; 15, Guano; 19, Trounce; 20, Dress up; 21, Panacea; 22, Inexact; 26, Deer; 27, Erie.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16067

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 Chinese Lesson at 8.30
12.00 Salon Music: The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "Life Begins at Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including Professor Chao Mei-pa's Musical Programme at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00 Commentary at 6.15 and Song Recital by Miss Feng Huang, Movie Star and Lien Tsing Songster's Club at 6.30
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 Ralph Lynn's Variety Half Hour
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.15 "The Oaks of our Forests" sung by Robert Stuart and the Turner Glee Party. Accompanist F. T. Harrop.
9.20 "Sense and Nonsense." Talk by Henry Brigg
9.30 SYMPHONY CONCERT
1 "Finlandia".Tone poem..Sibelius
2 Quartet No. 6 in F Major..Dvorak (The "American")—Budapest String Quartet.
3 Symphony No. 1 in E minor..... Sibelius, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Greig. Piano Concerto A. Minor played by the B.B.C. Orchestra conducted by Sir Adrian Boult.
9.15 Meet John Londoner.
9.30 Fred Hartley and his Music will give a half hour concert.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Anne Shelton.
11.00 To Talk of Many things. Bernard Drawin "One Man's Life."
11.30 Madame Vestris. Part I. A musical play with the London Studio Players and Chorus.
Midnight. Empire Exchange—Scotland and New Zealand.

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Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Reactions to the events: Manuel de Falla, famous Spanish composer, enters a monastery.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Chopin:

Polonaise in E moll; Valtzes: Scherzo in E maj.; Balled No. 1; Impromptus; Scherzo in C sharp; Ecossaises; Scherzo in A minor; Concerto in E minor.

S. V. C. Orders

Officers:—The following extracts from the Municipal Gazette dated July 25, are published for information:—Promotions: American M. G. Company—Lt. W. M. Portrude to be Capt.—July 14. Officers' Commissions—Renewals:—The undermentioned Officers' Commissions are renewed under Art. XI of Corps Regs.—Japanese Company—Maj. T. Otorii June 22. Chinese Company Lt. C. E. Chow June 17. "A" Battalion H. Q. Maj. E. S. Barraclough, M. C. June 25. Philippine Company Capt. A. Y. Celis June 18. Philippine Company Lt. J. W. Templo June 18. Reserve of Officers "B" Maj. H. C. Patrick June 21. Reserve of Officers "B" Lt. D. K. Kajiwara June 19.

Long Service Medal—Awards;—Medals: The undermentioned have been awarded the medal for Long Service:—Major C. C. Todd Active 1929—1941 Lieutenant S. M. Zee Active 1929—1941 Lieutenant E. Brundin Active 1929—1940 Lieutenant V. A. Sokoloff Active 1929—1941. First Sergeant M. A. Kuhn Active 1928—1940. First Sergeant B. W. de Legaspi Active 1927—1928 1932—1941. Sergeant E. J. F. dos Remedios Active 1927—1937 1939—1941. Sergeant T. J. Ellis Active 1918—1926 1935—1939. Sergeant Zwen Ou Active 1928—1939. Reserve 1940—1941. Sergeant Antero Silva Active 1929—1941. Corporal Louis d'Aquino Active 1922—1924 1926—1932. 1938—1940. Corporal J. W. Dearn Active 1924—1927 1929—1932 1935—1941. Lance Corporal Camillo Corte-Real Active 1926—1941. Private Eduardo Carion Active 1927—1934 1937—1941 Private Alfredo Silver Active 1926—1940. Private K. M. Chu Active 1929—1941. Private Herique Remedios Active 1927—1936 1939—1941. Private F. Antonio Active 1924—1941. 1st Bars:—The undermentioned has been awarded the 1st Bar to the medal for Long Service.—Corporal G. C. Large Active 1936—1941. 2nd Bars: The undermentioned has been awarded the 2nd Bar to the medal for Long Service. Captain Prosper A. da Costa Active 1936—1941.

Weapon Training—Rifle Tests;—The undermentioned have passed the Tests of Elementary Weapon Training laid down in Weapon Training Letter No. 186863, dated June 12, 1940.—Transport Company—Dvrs. A. Adler, M. F. Kessel, R. V. W. Crank, H. L. Moral, C. W. Jacobi, F. Pordes, R. Kullo, E. Weingart. Jewish Company Ptes. E. Luftig, M. Tsatskin, T. Reisberg, R. Weissenberg.

Transfers—Active List to "A" Class Reserve;—Lance Corporal T. C. Chu Interpreter Company is transferred from active list to "A" class reserve with effect from July 21.

Strength—Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—"A" Battalion:—Light Automatic (A.D.) Company—Ptes. S. A. Tremlett July 22, A. E. Fraser "A" Cl. Res. July 22, H. P. Madar "B" Cl. Res., July 24. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company Pte. B. Breva July 16. "C" Battalion: Armoured Car Coy Pte. A. E. V. Brown July 17. Scandinavian Coy Pte. E. F. Carlsen July 18.

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In Rear Salesroom—Now On View

To-day, July 29, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

Leather suit cases, pictures, Radio sets, Mackintosh Portable Wall Plate Vibrator 100 Volts. Curtains, Ironing boards, New shirts, Day beds, Cameras, Iron stoves, Electric battery, Tennis rackets, Lamps, Meat safes, Gent's and Lady's clothing, overcoats, suits, hats, shoes, and Sundries.

IN CARGO SALESROOM

To-day, Tuesday, July 29, 1941, at 2 p.m.

General Merchandise and Sundries

Huron Alkali, Concentrated Ash, Rice Sweepings, Imported Distemper "Gecotone", Damaged Laundry Soap, Assorted Wines and Liquors, Sand Paper, Brass Motor Truck Mirrors, Jacks, Flexible Iron Pipes, Bath Tub, Heating Stove, Door Locks, Hinges, Tools, Electric Lamps, Glass Buttons, Littlesate, Dried Mushroom, Ivory Nut Buttons, Pictures, Soy, Wooden Plank, Wood Splint, etc.

NOW ON VIEW

In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, July 30, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Velvet covered drawing room suite, carpets, table fans, typewriter, electric apparatus, filter, E.P. tea set, bathroom scale, leather case, table lamps, necklaces, wardrobe trunk, law books, bookcases, desks, desk chairs, modern style dining room suite, silver ware cabinets, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, bedsteads, teapoys, kitchen tables, ice chests, linoleums, mattings, willow settee, etc., also

1 "Brunsviga" Calculating machine, 1 Silver tea set, 4 pcs.

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111 Drums Sodium Hydrosulphite (Water Damaged)
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ON VIEW THURSDAY

HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

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THREE CASTLES

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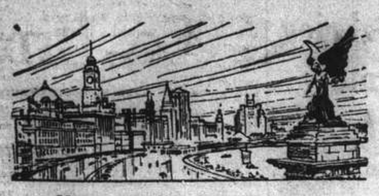

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THOSE VARYING CLAIMS

Fulfilling their weekly promise to give some startling news over the week-end, official sources in Berlin yesterday came out with the story that the Soviet resistance which had slowed down the German drive on Moscow had been crushed "with complete annihilation" of two Russian divisions around Mogilev, 80 miles southwest of Smolensk and deep behind the Nazi advance line. This appears to be an incident in the big Smolensk battle, in which the Russians claim to have destroyed two German divisions, giving the invaders a severe setback, but pointing out that with the huge numbers of men involved the Russian success should not be regarded as a major defeat for the Germans. The Germans it will be noticed play up whatever success they may have obtained—and they have managed to achieve so many in the propaganda department in Berlin,—with all the showmanship at their command, alleging the crushing of Russian resistance when only two divisions out of the millions of men involved in the fighting were concerned.

The realistic attitude adopted by the Russians in their communiqués certainly gives a better impression of their reliability than anything the Germans have turned out up to the present, and the moderation of their claims inspires a confidence in their truthfulness which the Germans can never hope to obtain. Perhaps the best idea of the state of the fighting all along the Russo-German front is given in a review of the battle coming from Berne, where the Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" declares that there are about sixty pockets along the front in which either German or Soviet soldiers are encircled. He goes on to state that in most of the pockets Soviet troops are surrounded and that only in one or two spots have the Germans been entrapped. As he is obviously basing his finding upon German information that latter statement may be accepted with some reserve. Another interesting statement he makes is to the effect that eight days ago it was announced in Berlin that the Soviet had used up all its reserves. Military quarters in the German capital are now reported to have changed their opinion.

However that may be, it is quite clear that the major struggle in the present campaign has developed in the centre of the very long line in the vicinity of Smolensk where the Germans have been making a determined effort to force their way through to Moscow. Why they should be doing so is not particularly clear in view of their repeated declarations that the destruction of the Red Armies, and not the capture of important strategic places, is the first objective of the German command. The conclusion seems justifiable that, owing to the failure of the German armies to overwhelm the Reds as they had hoped to do, something spectacular is required to reassure public opinion in Germany itself, and that the capture of Moscow would serve to allay growing uneasiness. M. Lozovsky, vice-President of the Information Board is reported to have spoken with singular confidence regarding the battle of Smolensk, stating that particulars of that struggle could not be given at present but that it would be done "as soon as we have finally beaten the Germans there."

That seems to suggest confidence that the Germans are being held and that the time is coming for the Russians to stage a large scale counter-attack. News received by authoritative quarters in London is to the effect that during the past week the opposing lines have remained practically unchanged, the only advance worth mentioning being a slight one by the Germans on the Finnish front, so slight that it can be regarded as having no military significance. If that view is correct it varies considerably with another claim that the speed of the German advance which five weeks ago was at the rate of 26 miles a day has been reduced now to 12, for progress at that latter rate would amount to 84 miles in a complete week which is by no means an inconsiderable advance. But here again is a big discrepancy between Russian and German claims with all evidence up to the present supporting the belief that the Russian story is worthy of more credence than the German.

HONGKONG EVACUATION

A summary of a meeting of five hundred husbands who had been compelled more than a year ago to evacuate their wives and families from Hongkong, and of a broadcast made subsequently by the Governor of the Colony appeared in yesterday's issue, and today in the correspondence columns is published a letter from a Hongkong resident, who is well known in Shanghai, which gives further details of what appears to have been a sorry muddle. The responsibility for issuing the evacuation order rests less upon the Hongkong Government than it does upon the Government in Britain. It goes without saying, however, that the latter must have been largely dependent upon the Colony's authorities for the information upon which they based their decision, which events have proved to have been premature, to say the least. It is possible that in the light of the tension in the Far East which has followed the Japanese "protection" move into Indo-China and the "freezing" orders which have been issued by the United States and British Governments, the husbands of Hongkong will feel less inclined to quarrel with the wisdom of the evacuation than they might have felt a month ago. This, however, does not alter the fact that the original order was ill-timed, the organization for carrying it out was crude and caused unnecessary hardship, and loop-holes were left of which the wives of officials and their friends were quick to take advantage. In dealing with later representations made by the husbands, Hongkong's civil servants appear to have been neither civil nor to have realised that they were the servants, not the lords and masters, of the public, thereby heaping fuel upon the smouldering discontent with which the original order was received. Hongkong residents are inclined to believe that things would have been very different had Sir Geoffrey Northcote, the Governor, been in the Colony at the time. It was their misfortune that he was away on sick leave.

With the situation in the Far East heading for a crisis, an order for evacuation of families would probably be much better received today than was the order of a year ago. This however, does not alter the fact that incompetence and favouritism seems to have been rife in the colony. The Home Government's order placed a heavy strain upon the Hongkong civil service—a strain which that service, supposed to be one of the best in the British Empire, proved quite unable to take. News of the order seems to have leaked about in a select circle, in which the womenfolk were able immediately to obtain posts related to defence of the Colony and to the Government. As a result these women were outside the scope of the order when it was made public. To lessen the hardships which such an evacuation must necessarily cause in a number of families, an exemption board was promised, but this board did not function until after the evacuation had taken place, and its usefulness was, therefore, confined to considering a few cases in which applications were made for the return of women who had been forced to leave. Certain women who had evacuated under the order were able to return to the Colony without any effort being made to prevent them. That these were women of the wealthier classes not unnaturally gave rise to the belief that there was discrimination being exercised by the Government—taipans' wives could return; the small man's wife must stay away, in spite of the fact that the hardship on the small man, who had to maintain two households, was much the greater. All round, the evacuation seems to have been handled in a manner which reflects little credit upon those responsible for it.

One is tempted to quote the denunciation of the Civil Service recently made in the House of Lords by Lord Perry, who ought to know what he talked about, since he was Director of Food Production in 1916, is at present adviser to the Ministry of Food, and is also chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd. Lord Perry said:

> The British permanent official believes that second thoughts are better than quick decision, and that over-night consideration is better than immediate action. The recruitment of this illustrious body of men seems to get a young man whose ceiling of ambition is short hours, little work, mediocre surroundings, and no responsibility, with the knowledge that he has a cushy job for life, and there is nobody who can discharge him, except death, nobody who can promote him, except death, and, if death is kind, by the quick removal of his seniors, he may get £3,000 a year with the Order of the Bath before he retires on half pay at 60. "Take no responsibility" is the keystone of the Civil Service. . . . Administration is cumbersome, procrastinating, and short-sighted. These opportunitists are swathed in forms, ceremonies, and red tape. Such a body is at a serious disadvantage in attempting to grapple with modern warfare.

These may seem harsh words, but in the present instance they appear to be deserved. Many Britons in Shanghai who suffered during the 1937 evacuation of women and children from this port will be able to sympathize with the Hongkong husbands from firsthand experience. It will be recalled that even that evacuation was not without discriminations which were severely criticized at the time. It proved eventually to have been unnecessary, as it will be hoped the Hongkong evacuation will prove. In the latter case, however, it is possible that events may justify the Government's ultimate wisdom. But they cannot justify the timing of the order or the manner in which it was carried out.

Vichy and the Axis

Recent events in Syria and Indo-China having proved that Vichy's policy is now completely dictated by the Nazis, there can be little doubt that the last has not been heard of French bases being handed over to Axis countries. Last month the London "News Chronicle" published a report that, under the terms of the Hitler-Darlan agreement, six French naval bases would become available for joint use by the German and French fleets. The six named bases were: Sete, on the French Mediterranean coast about half-way between Marseilles and the Spanish frontier; Villefranche, on the French Riviera between Nice and the Italian frontier, Beirut, Syrian port about 60 miles north of Palestine border on the shore of the Eastern Mediterranean (this port is now occupied by the Allies, who forestalled German occupation of Syria by occupying the country themselves, and, incidentally, by doing so discovering proof that Nazi infiltration was proceeding at a fast pace); Algiers, on the North African coast about halfway between Gibraltar and Sicily; Casablanca, 250 miles south of Gibraltar on the coast of French Morocco in North-West Africa; and Dakar, about 2,000 miles south of Gibraltar on the coast of French West Africa. Of these the last three, Algiers, Casablanca and Dakar are first-class ports capable of handling ships of any size. Sete and Villefranche are smaller ports suitable for submarines or destroyers. More vital than any of the other ports are the two bases on the west African coast. Dakar and Casablanca, between them, command 3,000 miles of the African coastline from Gibraltar southward to where the westerly bulge of Africa and the easterly bulge of South America narrow the South Atlantic to less than 2,000 miles. From Dakar it is only 1,800 miles to Natal in Brazil. More than that they command the Atlantic archipelagos; the Azores, 1,000 miles west of Casablanca; the Madeira group, 500 miles west the same port; the Canaries, only 200 miles off the African and almost exactly midway between Casablanca and Dakar, the Cape Verde islands, 500 miles due west of Dakar. It is known that Germany is already using Dakar as a submarine base and U-boats from there have practically blockaded the Cape Verde islands and it is believed that the port is now being used by surface raiders, one of which was said to have sunk the Egyptian steamer, Zamzam, in the South Atlantic recently. If the London "News Chronicle" report was correct and there is little reason to doubt its authenticity, then the Allies are faced with the fact that Vichy is now completely on the Axis side and that vital trade routes between American ports, South Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea are endangered. To the United States, also, the matter is of the utmost concern. On May 16 President Roosevelt warned Vichy that the United States would consider any collaboration involving the delivery to Germany of control of any of the French colonies or of the African coast a direct menace to the security of the Western Hemisphere. If action is taken by Britain or the United States to immobilize those West African ports under German control Vichy has only itself to blame for did not Admiral Darlan in a broadcast speech to America promise that the French fleet and bases would remain French? Just another instance of his empty promises.

Stolen Dog Traffic

Dog lovers of Shanghai will be interested to learn from the annual report of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that there is full co-operation between that body and the Local organization in the matter of searching for stolen dogs. It is well known here that there is an organized gang of dog thieves operating in Shanghai and shipping their captives to Hongkong. Information recently received from Shanghai resulted in the recovery in Hongkong of a Scotch collie and its restoration to its owner who duly forwarded $500 the reward offered for the animal's recovery. The report goes on to state that, arising from this case, the Society intends to petition the Hongkong Government to make sure that every dog for sale in a bird shop has a licence, an entry permit signed by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, the name and address of the owner or the previous owner, together with a full description of the age, sex, breed, etc., of the dog. It is hoped that by this means a complete control will be maintained over the entry of all dogs into Hongkong which would make the work of the society in the Colony of looking for dogs which may have been stolen in Shanghai rather easier than it is at present. With the local Society providing the Hongkong organization with details of missing dogs such a system would enable the officials of the colonial government to trace the whereabouts of missing animals which may have reached Hongkong with a minimum of convenience, and it may very well be that as soon as Hongkong is proved to be no longer a suitable market for stolen dogs the gang in Shanghai responsible for these thefts will retire from the business as being no longer profitable.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

July 26.—We have received a request for information about the Poppies and as this subject is of general interest we refer to it in these notes despite the fact that the only seasonable thing about it is the fact that seed may be ordered now for sowing in late September. There are about 48 species of *Papaver* and very many varities, but only five or so are of much interest to us. The best known of all is the Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*) This is a native of cornfields in Europe. The common form has pinnately cut leaves on hairy stems and it is perhaps unnecessary to state that the flowers are of a bright scarlet colour. The Shirley Poppies that we grow in our gardens here have been obtained from the corn poppy and in this connection, it is interesting to read the Rev. W. Wilk's history of this flower. He tells us that in a batch of corn poppies, he noticed a single flower with a narrow edge of white and that he carefully saved the seed from this flower. The following year he obtained four or five plants with the same characteristics and these were marked and seed saved from them. This procedure was continued for several years until the red of the original flowers had been toned down to a very light pink and a true white flower obtained. The reverend gentleman then spent many years changing the black centre portion of the flower and when at last he had succeeded in doing this, he cultivated his stock for some years, throwing away any plants that attempted to revert to the original. When he was satisfied with his strain, he placed it on the market under the name of the Shirley Poppy. There are many varieties obtainable these days with an endless variety of colour to choose from and they are, without doubt, a fine addition to the Annual border. The Iceland Poppy (*P. nudicaule*) is a perennial, but it is generally grown as an annual, it is native to Siberia and the northern parts of America. The leaves are almost stemless and flowers are borne on stems about one foot high; they are very delicate nodding flowers of many colours, but yellow predominates. The petals do not fall so easily as those of other species and they are, therefore, more useful for house decoration.

—W.J.K.

TUNG OIL SUBSTITUTE

An invention developed at the University of Minnesota may free the United States from its dependency on foreign purchases for its supply of tung oil, the most powerful drying oil known. Much of this comes from China. Tung oil, although more expensive, is widely used as a substitute in paints, varnishes and lacquers for linseed oil because it dries faster and gives a more resistant and glossier finish, states the New York "Times." The invention, which is for a simple method of treating domestically produced oils so that they will possess the important properties of tung oil won a patent for George O. Burr of Minneapolis, university researcher.

Cotton, corn, peanut, soya bean, linseed and many other oils are mentioned by the patent as being convertible by the new process into the desired oil. Untreated, these oils require some four days to dry into a film. After treatment by the process of the patent, they produce a clear, tough, glossy, nonwrinkling film in but two days, which is comparable with the drying speed of tung oil.

In these oils, the inventor points out, the bonds joining the carbon atoms in the oil molecules are not paired up or conjugated. By pairing up the bonds or "conjugating" them as the chemist would say, the oils may be converted into fast drying oils like tung oil. Likewise, the drying qualities of the oils may be controlled by the degree of conjugation. The more the carbon atoms in the molecules are conjugated, the faster the oils will dry. To conjugate the oils, they are heated in the absence of water with an excess of alkali. In one example, linseed oil is made fast-drying by heating it with sodium ethylate (the alkali) in ethyl alcohol for about 6½ hours. The product may be used in paints, varnishes, lacquers and drying waxes, the patent states, in place of tung oil.

Powder to Put Out Metal Fires

A powder has been developed to extinguish burning magnesium metal and alloys, incendiary bombs, sodium, potassium, aluminum, zinc and iron. The usual extinguishing agents have no extinguishing effect on burning magnesium alloys. Some other materials, such as sand and powdered talc have been used for handling magnesium fires, but none has been found completely satisfactory and effective.

The reason is that almost all substances react with burning magnesium and, when applied to it, actually stimulate its combustion. Thus, water thrown on the burning metal supplies it with oxygen even more rapidly than air, and, since hydrogen is liberated, an additional hazard is created. Similiarly, foam, carbon dioxide, vapourizing liquid and sodium bicarbonate, all used as fire extinguishants, greatly intensify the rate of burning magnesium.

Perfectly dry sand has some value, but it is difficult to keep dry, and it is impracticable for use in industrial plants because of its destructive action on machinery. Powdered graphite would be useful were it not too light for practical application. The new powder effectively smothers burning magnesium and other metals because it is chemically inert to metals. It consists of a non-flammable, non-abrasive powder with which is incorporated a small percentage of material which forms a heavy vapour when heated and excludes air.

America's hat industry has agreed to eliminate poisonous mercurial compounds from the manufacture of fur felt after December 1, 1941. Thus one of the oldest and most dangerous health hazards to workers will be removed provided the States adopt the model regulations which have been drafted. In 1934 the Public Health Service made a survey of chronic mercurial poisoning at the request of the Hatters' Fur Cutters Association. This study was supplemented by another last year of the control of mercurial poisoning in the felt-hat industry. The Public Health Service studies showed that workers exposed to mercury dust or vapour developed extreme irritability, digestive disturbances, insomnia, loss of appetite, loss of weight and sore mouth.

Adequate substitutes developed by industrial chemists are less expensive than mercury and do not require engineering and medical safe-guards for workers. About 60 per cent. of the fur-felt industry already has eliminated mercury from manufacturing processes. Until substitutes for mercury were developed, ventilation, segregation of operations particularly exposed to mercury compounds and frequent medical examinations of workers were the only means of control. Despite precautions, however, mercury poisoning developed in some of the workers.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 388 days and there have been 8,074 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 394 days and there have been 1,585 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	Amount Ch. $	Contributed £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	1,280.63	66,242. 3. 4*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	2,853.00	187,399 13. 0§
War Savings Association	567,371.75	148,391 7.11‡

*—Including transfers from CN$ to £ effected weekly.
§—Including transfers from CN$ into £ effected daily.
‡—Including transfers from CN$ into £ effected monthly.

IN PARENTHESIS

Dropped Off

BOY (noticing sewed-up bottom buttonhole of father's vest): "Dad, one of your buttonholes has come off!"

* * *

Nothing New

MRS. BJONES: "Here's an advertisement of a new kind of shirt that hasn't any buttons."

BJONES: "Huh? That's nothing new. I've been wearing that kind for years."

* * *

All Going There

GRANDSON: "Tom and I have arranged our holiday. We're going to hike."

Granny: "It's wonderful how popular that place has become. Everybody seems to be going there."

* * *

A Hat, He Thought

MRS. Brown displayed a large lampshade she had just bought.

Mrs. Brown: "Isn't that perfectly lovely, my dear?"

Mr. Brown (looking anything but pleased): "If you wear that to church tomorrow you'll go alone."

* * *

Come Anyway

THOMAS B. Reed, once Speaker of the House, was the author of many quips. One day an effort was being made to secure a quorum. Telegrams were sent to the absent members. One man, delayed by a flood which covered the railroad lines, wired:

"Washout on line; can't come."

Reed wired back: "Buy another shirt and come on next train."

* * *

Inquisitive

"THAT woman at No. 26 always asks me the price of anything new I'm wearing," complained Mrs. Jones. "Rather cheek, don't you think?"

"I do," agreed Mrs. James. "What's she been trying to find out now?"

"She's just asked me how much I paid for this hat!"

"What an inquisitive creature she must be," said Mrs. James; "and how much did it really cost you, dear?"

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(M-6)

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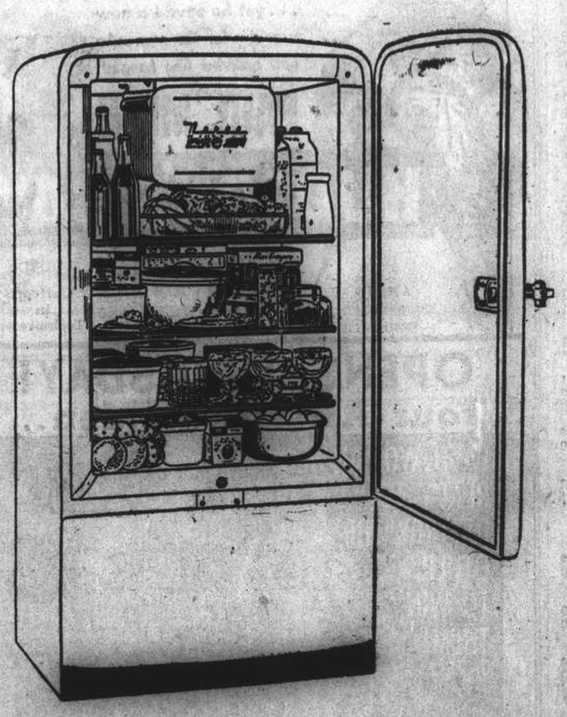

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Yanks' Winning Streak Broken; Stiff National League Fight

New York, July 27.

THE Chicago White Sox today broke the New York Yanks' winning streak of nine Games when they pushed over a 7 to 3 win before an excited crowd of 52,000 New York fans. The Yanks took the first half of the double-header by a 9 to 5 count but the Chicago White Sox piled up a big early lead to walk away with the night cap.

Ted Lyons hurled the opener for the White Sox but was off form and allowed 14 hits. Charles Ruffing handled the mound assignment for the Yanks and in limiting his foes to eight hits recorded his twelfth victory of the season.

Joe Gordon pounded out a homer for the Yanks in the second but the big inning for Joe McCarthy's club was the seventh when four scores were collected. Thornton Lee was credited with snapping the Yanks winning streak. He allowed ten hits but kept them well scattered as the game progressed.

Joe Heving limited the Boston Red Sox to six hits as Cleveland returned to old time form and scored a 4 to 0 win. Having took great delight in blanking the club which traded him off.

Senators Win Two Games

Stanley Harris' Washington Senators swept their double header with the St. Louis Browns, taking the opener, 4 to 3, and the second game, 5 to 3.

Jake Early won the opener by socking out a homer in the seventh inning. The Browns made a determined effort to overcome the Senators lead in the opener but their ninth inning rally fell one run short.

The Senators piled up three runs in the first inning of the night cap and then brought their total to five with another rally in the sixth. Roger Cramer, John Lewis and Jim Vernon produced singles in the big inning and Cecil Travis came through with a three bagger.

Athletic Fans Satisfied

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics treated home town fans to a double win as they trounced the Detroit Tigers, 8 to 1, and, 7 to 0. Bob Johnson was the hero of the opener as he nicked Tommy Bridges for a homer with Ben McCoy abroad. On the mound for the "A's" was Jack Knott, who registered his ninth win of the season.

Lester McCrabb turned the Mackmen back with seven hits as he shut them out in the second game. Opposing him on the mound was Louis Newsom, who dropped his fourteenth game of the year. Fred Chapman brought the "A's" total, up to seven when he connected with a homer in the eighth.

Pirates on Rampage

National League leaders found it tough sledding today with the Braves defeating the St. Louis Cards and the up and coming Pittsburgh Pirates twice humbling the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Pirates rallied in the ninth to nose out Brooklyn, 4 to 3, in the opener and then blanked their foes, 8 to 0, in the night cap.

Maurice Van Robays sparkled in the first game by pounding out a double in the ninth with the bases full, which produced the tying and winning runs for Pittsburgh. In the second game Truett Sewell turned the mighty Dodgers back with five scattered hits. His mates scored their eight runs in the sixth inning with five straight singles, a two bagger by Van Robays and a homer by Vincent DiMaggio.

Two 4-run Rallies

The Braves pushed over 4-run rallies in the first and last innings as they defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 12 to 10 in a loosely played, free hitting game.

Phil Masi, Boston catcher, connected with a pair of homers and Enos Slaughter hit a circuit drive for the losers.

Cubs Trounce Giants

The Cubs had things their own way throughout as they trounced the New York Giants, 9 to 2, and battered three hurlers for a dozen hits.

Catcher Clyde McCullough started the Chicago scoring with a homer in the second inning. The next inning four runs were pushed over with Dominic Dallessandro getting a double. Bill Nicholson walking and Dahlgren and McCullough hitting singles.

Reds in Fourth Place

The Cincinnati Reds dropped into fourth place by dividing their twin bill with the Philadelphia Phillies. The Reds took the opener, 2 to 0, but dropped the second game, 8 to 1. It was Paul Derringer day in Cincinnati and the veteran hurler observed it fittingly by blanking the Phillies and limiting them to five hits. The Reds collected both of their runs in the fourth when Walt Beck made a wild pitch and let runners on second and third score.

Bucky Walters was chased from the mound when the Phillies ran wild in the second game. John Pogajny was on the hill for the winners and yielded but four hits. The Phillies led throughout but their big innings were the fourth and ninth. The Reds helped boost the score by making three errors.

Results of Play

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	8	1
Boston	0	6	1

Batteries:—Heving and Hemsley; Hughson, Ryba and Pytlak.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	8	1
New York	9	15	0

Batteries:—Lyons, Dietrich and Tresh; Ruffing and Dickey.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	6	2
Washington	4	7	0

Batteries:—Muncrief, Newlin and Swift; Hudson, Zuber and Early.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	7	2
Philadelphia	8	11	1

Batteries:—Bridges, Rowe and Tebbetts; Knott and Hayes.

SECOND GAMES

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	15	0
New York	3	10	0

Batteries:—Lee and Turner; Honham, Peek, Murphy and Rosar.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	7	0
Washington	5	7	0

Batteries:—Galehouse, Troop and Ferrell; Leonard and Early.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	7	0
Philadelphia	7	8	0

Batteries:—Newsom, Thomas, Giebell and Sullivan; McCrabb and Haye—No second game on Cleveland and Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	7	3
Chicago	9	12	1

Batteries:—Melton, McGee, Brown and Danning; Olsen, Mooty and McCullough.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	12	14	3
St. Louis	10	14	2

Batteries:—Errickson, Posedel, Earley and Masi; Warneke, Shoun, Lanier, M. Cooper, Nahem and W. Cooper.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	5	0
Cincinnati	2	4	0

Batteries:—Deck, Johnson, Blanton and Warner; Derringer and Lombardi.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	11	0
Pittsburgh	4	11	2

Batteries:—Fitzsimmons, Davis and Franks Butcher, Klinger and V. Davis.

SECOND GAMES

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	8	12	1
Cincinnati	1	4	3

Batteries:—Podgajny and Livingston; Walter, Thompson, Moore and West.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	5	0
Pittsburgh	8	11	0

Batteries:—Casey, Higbe, Brown, Wicker and Owen; Sewell and Lopez—United Press.

Ex-Georgia Peach Beats "Babe" Ruth At Charity Golf

Par slightly more than held its own at Newton, Mass., but old Father Time took an awful lacing as two of the greatest figures in sports history met on the links of the Commonwealth Country Club, yesterday states the New York "Times" of June 26. On this brilliant afternoon Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb turned back the leaves of the calendar and, for a charitable cause, renewed their "feud" of yesterday.

This suburban New England town, just a stone's throw from Boston, where the mighty Bambino got his big league start as a pitcher, seethed with excitement as it recalled the glorious past of the two men who will be remembered as long as the national pastime of baseball exists.

It was an 18 hole golf match, but who won and who lost did not appear to matter greatly to the fans who turned out in the afternoon. For the records, the opening decision went to Cobb, 3 and 2, but as Ruth drove awe-inspiring tee shots and as Cobb kept pace with the Babe with his irons and left him far behind with his putter, one couldn't help but think in terms of baseball.

Memories of the Past

Thoughts turned to the big orphan lad who came out of St. Mary's Industrial School at Baltimore as a pitcher and later switched to the outfield to become the most sensational home-run hitter of all time; to his pitching exploits in the world series of 1916; to the season of 1927, when he slammed sixty home-trippers, and to the 1930 campaign, when he was signed to the record-high salary of $80,000 for the season.

And even as one thought of Ruth the imposing figure of Cobb crept into the picture—the runaway colt who became the Georgia Peach, who burned up the American League with his batting and base-running, who led that circuit twelve times and fell below .300 only in the first of his 24 years in the big show and who to this very day holds or shares more than thirty records.

Matched Wits at Golf

Yesterday, Cobb at 54 and Ruth at 47, each a robust specimen, matched strokes and wits on a golf course. The anticipated "war of nerves" did not materialize. Cobb, who in his day could do more to provoke a rival than any other man in the business, uttered few if any "cute" remarks and the Babe was content to do likewise.

Both were determined and serious, if not spectacular, golfers. If Cobb did anything to nettle his rival it was in the deliberate, painstaking manner that he played.

Off the tees, Ruth enjoyed a slight advantage, though each averaged well over 200 yards. The Babe's drives invariably hooked and found virtually every patch of rough on the tricky, rolling 6,240-yard layout. Cobb also ran into a bit of trouble in the rough, but on the whole was the straighter of the two. Actually, Cobb's superior putting made up the difference between victory and defeat.

Cobb Came from Behind

To win this opening clash Cobb had to come from behind and erase a 2-hole deficit. Ruth went 2 up when he came through with a spectacular 60-foot chip shot that bounced into the cup on the fourth green. On the next hole it appeared that the worst the Babe could get was a half after Cobb had dropped an 8-footer. At that point Ruth's ball was only 12 inches from the cup, but he missed the putt and his advantage was cut in half.

This seemed to unsettle the Babe's game. He hooked one drive, topped another and failed to sink a 2-foot putt. Thus the tide turned and Cobb went 2 up. Ty hit a tree and his ball fell into a trap on the ninth, which went to Ruth, and they made the turn with Cobb 1 up.

Great Work Round Greens

Great work around the greens enabled Cobb to halve the next four holes. On the fourteenth the Georgian hooked his tee shot and sent his second into a trap. However, he blasted out to within three feet of the pin and had an easy putt to go 2 up again.

On the fifteenth Ty caged a 10-footer and, as he became dormie 3, Ruth turned to the gallery of 2,000 or more spectators and yelled, "That man's just a putting fool." The match wound up on the sixteenth, where Cobb chipped up to within three inches of the hole. They conceded each other a 3 and shook hands warmly.

Notes of the Match

Though they didn't have to do it, Ruth and Cobb finished the round, halving the last two holes with 6s and 4s. The medal scores were 81 for Cobb and 83 for Ruth.

Ruth flew back to New York last evening, but Cobb waited for the midnight train. Both will play practice rounds at Fresh Meadow tomorrow.

Yesterday's round was for the benefit of the Golden Rule Farm, a New England organization that provides for underprivileged children.

TEAM STANDINGS

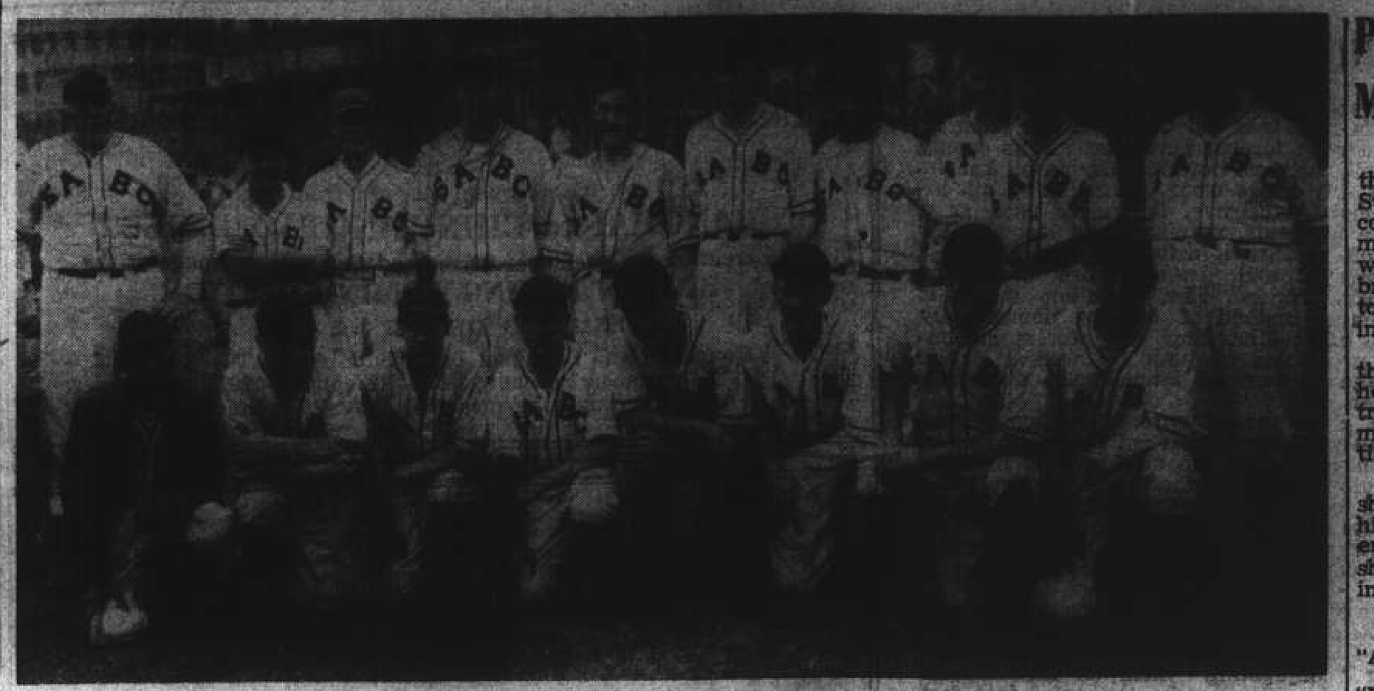
American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	65	29	.691
Cleveland	54	41	.568
Boston	49	44	.527
Chicago	46	49	.484
Philadelphia	45	48	.484
Detroit	45	53	.459
St. Louis	36	56	.391
Washington	36	56	.391

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	61	33	.649
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Pittsburgh	48	41	.539
Cincinnati	49	42	.538
New York	45	42	.517
Chicago	42	50	.483
Boston	37	54	.407
Philadelphia	23	67	.256

—United Press.



The Boys Who Are Out to Win The Pennant Again

Despite the rainy weather which has caused many baseball games to be postponed during the past several weeks, the Shanghai Amateurs are out to complete their schedule without losing a single game—their record is clear so far.

Fast Times Made on Sunday In "A" Class Yachting

THE same inveterate enthusiasts were out sailing again over the week-end and in spite of the inclement weather and torrential down pours of Saturday there were eight starters for a special V race for a prize presented by a member of the Club. In order to avoid confusion with the recognized International Code signals a special pennant designed by a member to support the V for Victory movement was flown by each yacht as they set off from Woosung for the long reach down the Yangtze to the S. E. Knoll on Sunday morning.

Conditions in the Yangtze were as ideal for sailing as it could possibly be imagined. With a beam wind from the northeast, it was a reach both ways, although this might not have suited certain members of the Club who prefer all points of sailing.

The Yangtze itself was in the best of humours, as with a cross wind there was no lop set up against the strong ebb as is so often the case. A couple of tacks brought the yachts out of the Whangpoo beyond the Breakwater and once on the port tack and past the Lismore, it was a close hauled reach all the way down, so that the Knoll was rounded in the record time of 1 hr. and 20 min. by Valerie who led the fleet the whole way there and back.

The fleet was soon split into two groups (squadrons), Valerie, Twin Star, Mignon and Whoopee in the first squadron and Haven, Undine, Pinafore and Jennifer in the second.

Most Interesting Race

The closest and most interesting race was between Whoopee and Mignon who are about the best matched of any in the whole fleet and between whom a keen and friendly rivalry has sprung up.

On the reach down Mignon was soon displaced by Whoopee when the former lost time in setting her balloon jib too soon; she, however, again passed Whoopee before reaching the Knoll. On the reach back Whoopee again over hauled Mignon, when the latter was set down by the strong ebb.

Whoopee keeping her lead all the way back to the Lismore with Mignon sitting on her tail who tried every way to pass her, to lee, and to weather, so that a luffing match was going on all the time but it was not until Mignon was able to set her parachute in the Whangpoo that she at last passed Whoopee just before the finish.

Undine Roars Along

Of course while all this was going on Undine who was first of the rear squadron to be round the buoy, had come roaring up like an express train while Haven and Pinafore were not far behind, but Jennifer was hull down over the horizon.

The tide was still running out fast at the Knoll which was of course reached long before the time calculated, but once over at the Pootung Shore yachts made better time in the strong wind which had come up and with the exception of little Jennifer there was not half an hour between them at the finish.

After the race competitors repaired on board the hospitable decks of E. Loong where the popular win of Pinafore was celebrated in a suitable manner.

Handicaps Felt

The following are the details:

Yacht	Sailed by	Elapsed	Cor'ted
Pinafore,	C. J. Pleace	4.28.55	2.36.55
Jennifer,	R. Lock	4.43.15	3.08.55
Haven,	W. J. Richmond	4.23.15	3.18.05
Undine,	J. E. Andrews	4.14.45	3.32.18
Twin Star,	Dr. Parsons	3.59.00	3.47.00
Whoopee,	H.R.O. Edmonds	4.12.20	3.49.20
Mignon,	J. Dalton	4.10.25	3.89.33
Valerie,	V. Sassoon	3.56.00	3.56.00

With such fast times being made by all, handicaps favoured the slower yachts and it was a case of "The last shall be first" and vice versa.

Tex Dubois Likely to Be Champion Sculler

St. Catherine, Ontario, July 28.

The Royal Canadian Henley Regatta today revealed Tex Dubois of Winnipeg as a likely successor to Joe Burk as the world's last best sculler. Dubois won the single sculls, beating Joe Angyal of Brooklyn, U.S.A., after a stern race over 1 mile 550 yards in 8 min. 10 sec.

Dubois beat Angyal in the recent American Championship, and last year was second to Burk for both the American and Canadian titles. The Buffalo Westsides had more successes in the last day of the regatta and won team honours for the second successive year.—Reuter.

Football Coach Dies

Los Angeles, July 28.

Mr. Howard Jones, famed football coach of the University of Southern California, died here last night.—United Press.

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association Fixtures

The following are the draws of the first round of the Mens Singles Senior, Mens Single Junior, Mens Doubles and International Doubles Championships:

MENS SINGLE SENIOR

J. V. T. Wang, A. M. Rozario, C. C. Squires, Tennie Kwok, T. C. Chang, Poker Tong, S. T. Wong, byes; H. V. Hirschberg v. H. P. Madar; H. C. Collaco, Y. T. Dschou, Kho Sin Oei, Z. L. Sia, H. K. F. Li, T. Chao, E. T. Indrickson, Wei Wen-ta byes.

First and second rounds to be completed by August 18. Semi-finals to be staged on the Association Court on August 30/31.

MENS DOUBLES

H. K. F. Li and J. V. T. Wang, T. H. Wei and K. C. Tsai, Tennie Kwok and S. S. Sung, F. K. L. Wong and S. S. Y. Chu, E. T. Indrickson, and D. Green, A. M. Rozario and V. A. S. C. de Souza byes.

Li Marcal and S. A. Collaco v. H. C. Yung and P. K. Sung; T. T. Yui and Y. T. Dschou v. N. Sadilnikoff and G. Golthoff; K. Okada and Y. Kiyosu v. P. G. Goldstein and H. Schaefer; W. Kwok and N. N. Lieu v. C. C. Squires and F. F. Sullivan.

H. P. Madar and F. R. Kermani, T. T. Chu and T. C. Wang, S. Zee and C. How, E. Tsai and T. Liang, Poker Tong and Kho Sin-oei, M. Ma and Wm. Wu byes.

1st round to be completed by August 25. Semi-finals to be staged on the Association Court on Sept. 13/14.

MENS SINGLES

R. F. N. Watson v. S. Paul.
H. C. Chen v. E. A. Weidman.
F. C. Wang v. F. Braunthal.
Edward Tsai v. L. J. Wade.
H. Schaeffer v. J. K. Lieu.
R. Tsai v. B. Fong.
W. T. Henley v. P. K. Sung.
H. C. Yung v. F. K. L. Wang.
F. Richards v. G. Chuck.
M. Ma v. G. Rozario.
A. Augestad, T. T. Chu and S. S. Y. Chu byes.
C. H. Shao, P. E. Arnvig and T. H. Wei byes.

1st Round to be completed by August 13. Semi-finals to be completed by August 31.

INTERNATIONAL DOUBLES

Portugal bye, U.S.A. v. China, Japan bye, Great Britain bye.

Portuguese Company's Mesquita Shoot

The Portuguese Co., S.V.C., held their Annual Mesquita Shoot on Sunday at the Rifle Range. This competition is held annually to commemorate Coronel Mesquita Day which falls on August 26 but was brought forward one month owing to the Rifle Range being closed during August for repairs.

The morning turned out dull and the Range was wet due to the very heavy rain of the past few days. The trench at 300 yards was full of water making it neccessary to fire all practices in the lying position.

Thirty-eight men turned up for the shoot and the results were of a very high standard, many of the newcomers proving that they were no mean shots and were to be reckoned with in future competitions.

The winners are as follows:—

	Pts.
"A" Class.—Pte. Lee Maher (643) ..	69
L/Sgt. Miguel Perras (555)	68
"B" Class.—Pte. Carlos Silva (621) ..	68
Capt. Prospero Costa	65
"C" Class.—Pte. Jose Collaco (655)	63
Pte. Eduardo Souza (660)	58

Prizes for this competition as well as prizes for the Company's 35th Annual Rifle Meeting will be presented at the informal party to be held at the Clube Lusitano on 'Coronel Mesquita Day', August 26.

Raw Silk Freezing Not Affecting Japan

Tokyo, July 28.

The United States executive order freezing raw silk stocks, and placing them under Government control which presages total stoppage of American importation of Japanese raw silk, will have little effect on the Japanese sericultural industry in view of appropriate measures already adopted by the Japanese Government, according to the consensus among trade and official circles.

It was pointed out that in view of the relative position of the demand and supply of fibrous materials within the country, Japan will be able to absorb all raw silk exports at home, because the Government completed arrangements for shifting the raw silk policy from dependence on foreign markets to home consumption by virtue of the raw silk industry control law which was enacted some months ago.

Unrestricted Basis

It was recalled that the Raw Silk Control Company which was established under the provisions of the law had been buying up raw silk on an unrestricted basis.

The firm at present holds some Y.40,000,000 in an operation fund, considered sufficient to buy up 100,000 bales, whereas the raw silk available on the market has been estimated at less than 90,000 bales of which 53,000 are in New York, and 35,000 bales in filatures.

It was also pointed out that the Government authorized banks to offer financial accommodation to the company for its purchasing operations.

Observers said that in this light it would be unnecessary to reduce the acreage of mulberry farms.

Meanwhile, reports indicated that the American silk and textile have been placed in a critical situation by the new silk freezing decree issued by Washington.

They were endeavouring to induce the Government to adopt a barter trade system or other arrangements with Japan, whereby adequate importation of Japanese raw silk would be ensured.—Domei.

German Blitzkrieg Peters Out Into Trench Warfare

Moscow, July 28.

The Russo-German war, at the beginning of the sixth week, today appeared to enter a new phase as the Red Army held firmly on all fronts.

What began as a blitzkrieg of manœuvre, has settled down into positional warfare along the Soviet Union's main defence lines.

The initial drive, which won for the Reichswehr most of western Ukraine, western White Russia, Lithuania and Latvia, spent itself a fortnight later, resulting in a temporary lull.

Owing both to the surprise German attack and Russian policy of retreat from badly defensible positions, the Red Army lost ground.

Second Nazi Drive

The Germans launched their second offensive about mid-July at three main points. One attack was launched in the Pskov-Porkhov area and was aimed to envelop Leningrad from the south, while the other thrust proceeded to the east from the northern region of Lake Ladoga.

The second drive threatened Smolensk and the third entered the Ukrainian Novograd-Volynsk area.

Meanwhile, the Red Army accelerated mobilization and regrouped reinforcements behind prepared positions and held the Nazi invaders.

Smolensk Battle!

The second battle of Smolensk was raging last week. Since July 17, when the battle was first mentioned in Soviet communiques, it was continuing unabatedly but without substantial changes in Russian positions.

German claims that the city was captured not only were never confirmed by the Russians but information available here tends to indicate that the Russians still are entrenched in it.

At least three motorized German infantry divisions were decimated in the Smolensk area in the past week, according to official Russian reports.

The Red Army continued its strategy of stubborn resistance, counter-attacking here and there, but launching no large scale counter-offensive except in local sectors.

Despatches from the front indicate that the Germans were applying the same tactics they used in Belgium and France, Launching simultanous attacks on several points they would grope for a weak spot and on finding it they would hurl all their strength at it.

Owing to longer lines and better material, the Red Army repeatedly cut off such wedges and inflicted heavy casulties on the Nazis.

Trench Warfare

Where a front has been established, old-fashioned trench warfare is going on. The Russians frequently sally out and charge with bayonets which the Germans were reported unable to withstand.

On the southern front, dashing horsemen of the Red Calvalry, especially the famous Cossacks, played an unseen role in holding the German west of the Dniester River.—United Press.

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Japanese Vessels Still Remaining Outside U.S. Water

San Francisco, July 28.

The Japanese Government last night continued to hold the U.S.$15,000,000 Tatuta Maru and at least eight smaller ships at sea outside Pacific coast ports, apparently fearing their seizure if they entered United States territorial waters.

The last Japanese vessel in a north American Pacific coast port was the Florida Maru. Still somewhere off Golden Gate, the Tatuta Maru has 270 passengers aboard, 100 of whom are Americans, and US$3,000,000 worth of raw silk.

The Tatuta Maru intended to dock here on Thursday, but hove to and silenced its radio on Wednesday night. Later she radioed the N.Y.K. offices here that she would dock on Saturday morning.

Customs officials made preparations to clear the vessel and unload the perishable silk cargo on to a freight train to rush it to New Jersey mills.

Fuel Running Low

But they failed to hear anything from the vessel since then and believed that the ship's food and fuel were running low.

At San Pedro the freighter, Sagami Maru, was 24 hours overdue from Valparaiso, while the tanker, Daisan Ogure Maru, failed to dock at Richmond on Saturday, as scheduled.

The tankers, Nissyo Maru and Nitieti Maru, should have docked at San Pedro yesterday, but were not reported.

The Koziu Maru and Hein Maru should dock at Puget Sound tomorrow, but their radios have been silent for three days. The latter vessel was carrying 130 passengers.—United Press.

Cooperation With British in Asmara

Asmara, Eritrea, July 28.

Some Italians in this British-occupied town are now coming out into the open as anti-Fascists, writes Reuters chief correspondent in Cairo. Others are unwilling to commit themselves while they suspect that there is any chance of the Fascists returning, but practically all of them, officials and civilians, show an unusual readiness to co-operate with the British authorities.

Bitterness Against Leaders

The general feeling among Italians here is one of bitterness against their leaders. The political problem, however, is small compared with the economic problem facing the British administration.

Eritrea has always been developed by the Italians as a show place. A big attempt is now being made to get the economic life of the country running. Eritrea has numerous garages and works able to do anything except build cars, and they are said to be only equalled in England by Birmingham in numbers and equipment.

In addition to finding employment wherever possible, the British are supporting women and children with regular allowances. Good relations exist between the Italians and British, South African and Indian troops garrisoning the country.

Irritation

Feeling of irritation against their leaders, however, never varies.

The railway from the Red Sea port of Massawa, which may yet form a valuable link with the Sudan, was fortunately little damaged, and its cheap transport will lower the cost of living.

Eritrea is proving a testing ground of what the British can do in administering and freeing occupied territory. Doubtless the experience gained here will be invaluable in the harder post-war task of feeding Europe's millions.—Reuter.

Freezing Orders Hit Japan's World Trade

London, July 28.

The situation arising from the Japanese move in Indo-China continues to take up a large share of the London provincial press comment.

"The Times," in a leader, states that the licensing system, used as obviously it will be in concert with movements in the British Empire, can, if necessary, put an effective stop to Japanese trade not only with the Empire but also with South America, where the bulk of Japanese trade is conducted in dollar or sterling through New York, San Francisco and London.

The freezing orders affect Japan's trade with the rest of the world, especially her trade in oil, metals and munitions.—Reuter.

House Considering Huge Defence Bill

Washington, July 28.

The House today begins consideration of the US$8,000,000,000 supplemental defence appropriation bill, the biggest in peace-time history, inclusive of US$100,000,000 for the Pacific area.—United Press.

Freight Train Blown Up Near Nanking

A Shanghai-bound freight train composed of between 30 and 40 coaches was blown up on Sunday morning after leaving Nanking, according to belated reports appearing in the leading Chinese dailies here yesterday. The train again struck a land mine near Lungtang. Many coaches were destroyed, it was said, resulting in heavy damage. The train carried oxen, chickens, ducks, hemp and other goods.

More Pressure by Britain Against Thailand Foreseen

Bangkok, July 28.

British pressure against Thailand, already being applied through the concentration of British troops along the Malay and Burma borders, is likely to be increased following the Franco-Japanese agreement on joint defence of French Indo-China, and the Anglo-American freezing order against Japanese assets, qualified observers here opined today.

Britain, it was believed in these quarters, will resort to greater economic pressure against Thailand, and, in collaboration with Chinese supporting the Chungking regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, will attempt to prevent the influx into Thailand of Japanese influence, thus keeping Thailand within the ABCD orbit.

While voicing the opinion that British forces threatening Thailand along the Malaya and Burma borders are not extremely powerful, observers did not discount the possibility of Britain taking similar action in the Far East as in Syria.—Domei.

Japanese Press on Freezing Orders

Tokyo, July 28.

The vernacular press today almost without exception agreed that the United States freezing action was taken without giving due consideration to the effects of this act on herself and Britain.

Stressing repercussions on United States trade, the "Nichi-Nichi" editorially warned that the dollar had fled from Europe already, and next would likely flee from the Orient as well.

"Frankly, Japan desires that the United States would not take such measures," the "Nichi-Nichi" said, but if she does, reactions on the United States herself will be greater than bargained for.

Great Markets

The United States, which has great markets in the Far East, will have radically to alter the nature of her trade and adapt herself to the shrinking market, for "though it is a fact that Japan's dollar trade with third countries will lose its smoothness, it is also true that the international price of the dollar in the commercial field will weaken also."

The "Asahi," striking a more pacific note, urged the United States and Britain to attempt to reach a deeper and more sympathic understanding of conditions in China.

"There is no doubt that both Britain and the United States desire peace in the Pacific from the bottom of their hearts," the "Asahi" said, pointing out that lack of understanding in the past had driven Japan away from them and had made their own positions worse.

Created Tripartite Pact

Continuing, the paper said that Washington's abrogation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Japan had led to the creation of the Tripartite Pact with Japan as a member of the Axis, while continued Anglo-American aid to Chungking was not calculated to help matters in China.

The paper urged the two nations to take a disinterested stand on developments in the Far East and try to understand "our nation's determination to settle problems peacefully. Is not that the entire key to the solution of Pacific problems?" the "Asahi" concluded.—Domei.

U.S. Fleet Said Ready in Pacific

Washington, July 28.

The former Chief of Naval Operations, Rear Admiral William H. Standley, in a radio broadcast yesterday said that the United States Navy was "ready and adequate to meet essential defence needs in the Pacific and at the same time give the British enough support to win the battle of the Atlantic."

Admiral Standley spoke on a programme sponsored by the Committee to Defend America. The programme insugurated "Victory in the Atlantic Week."

To Safeguard Atlantic

Admiral Standley said that the United States Fleet should be used to guarantee that ship lanes in the Atlantic would remain open for deliveries of vital materials to Britain. He said that such a course may cost the United States losses in lives, however, the losses would not be as great as the United States would pay if it was necessary later to combat victorious Germany.

If Britain were defeated, Admiral Standley said, Germany first would infilter into North and South America, then stage a commercial invasion and then a military invasion "backed by the combined munitions plants of the world."

He said that the security of the Americas depended solely on control of Atlantic sea approaches and therefore United States security was contingent on survival of the British Fleet.

"We would be foolish to the point of insanity to fail to do everything possible to aid the British as a safeguard for our nation's security," Admiral Standley said.—United Press.

R.A.F. Heroes Win Special Honours

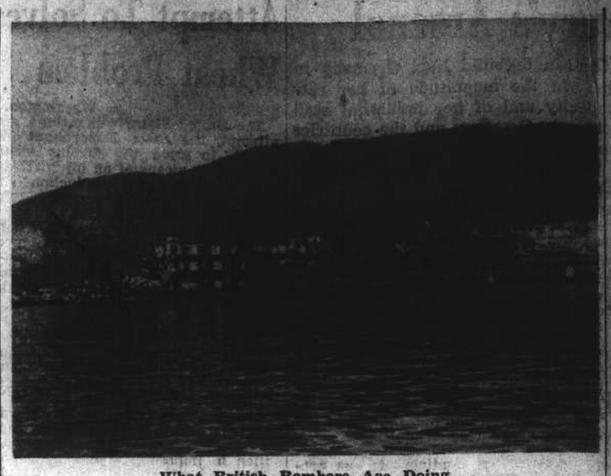
London, July 28.

Bomber crews who carried out a daylight raid on Bremen from a height of 50 feet, are among the list of R.A.F. awards just issued.

The bombers flew through a balloon barrage and, in the face of heavy ground fire, attacked the centre of the town.

A pilot-officer and four sergeants, who participated in this exploit, are included among the awards. Three of the sergeants were wounded but remained at their posts.

Several successful night fighters are also included in the list.—Reuter.



What British Bombers Are Doing

A German transport is seen under water after a visit by British bombers to Bergen, Norway. The picture was taken at the Norwegian America Line's pier in that port. Three days before this picture was taken the R.A.F. bombed and sank another German supply ship on the other side of the pier.

American Writer Finds Germans Dread R.A.F. Bombings

ON March 12, the night the British bombed Berlin for the first time this spring, I was in the Deutscher Ausland Club, which means German Foreign Club and is the place where Dr. Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry lets the foreign press buy its drinks and absorb the heat for the nominal dues of 20 marks a month, writes Carl B. Wall, in "P. M." The club is in a four or five-story building in the Leipziger Platz in the heart of Berlin. To get there from the Hotel Adlon, you take the subway which runs under the Hermann Goering Strasse and get off at Potsdamer Platz which is only one station away.

As you come out of the brightly lighted subway into the blackout you have to stand still for a few seconds until your eyes get accustomed to the blackness. For even after dark, trolley and bus traffic is quite heavy in Potsdamer Platz and their dim, bluish lights have a way of bearing down on you suddenly like speed boats coming out of the fog.

The Foreign Club

I have never seen the outside of the Foreign Club except in the blackout, so I can't tell whether it is brick or stone or new or very old. In the darkness, it seems to be part of one great building which stretches for about 100 yards around the semi-circle of the Leipziger Platz.

On the night of the bombing I had had a late dinner and had gone up to the bar for a drink about 10.45. There was some kind of a party going on that night. I never did find out, but I think it was being given by one of the big shots of the Propaganda Ministry. There were two soldiers in the room. One of them was a lieutenant in a panzer division. The other was a private, who was playing an accordion.

Nothing to Be Proud of

After a while I got talking to the lieutenant, who told me he had been in the Holland campaign the spring before. He didn't seem particularly proud of it, and he didn't talk a great deal about it.

"I remember the way the poppies looked in Holland," he said. "We went rolling along the roads in the early morning, and it didn't seem to me that there could be any war at all. It was just like riding through miles and miles of poppy gardens."

The lieutenant had brought some phonograph records to the party with him. One of them was "We're Going to Hang Our Washing on the Siegfried Line." He had Charlie play it over and over again on the machine back of the bar. He thought it was very funny. So did Charlie.

I think they must have played that record at least 15 times when Jack Fleischer of the United Press came in.

"There's an air-raid alarm outside," he said to me. "Don't say anything to the bartender or he won't give us another drink."

Fleischer had been through the air raids of last fall and winter but I hadn't. This was my first. I had a curious, tight feeling in my stomach and my heart began to pound harder. I looked at the clock behind the bar. It was 11.35. The phonograph was still grinding out "We're Going to Hang Our Washing on the Siegfried Line."

Like everyone else in Berlin, I had been waiting for the British to come. It was now March 12 and they hadn't bombed Berlin since the night of Dec. 19. Everyone was expecting hell. Revenge for London. The new American bombers.

"Smell the Fear"

For the last week, during the first, clear nights of the new moon you could smell the fear. Long before midnight the streets were empty. There were only a few stragglers in the subways. You could hear passing phrases as people hurried past you in the blackout. The British.... They're coming tonight....or tomorrow....the wind it is clear. You kept hearing things like that in the streets, in restaurants, in theatre, and you knew that the people of Berlin were in mortal fear of "der bomben."

I had been waiting, too. I was curious to find out whether I could take it. The first thing I did when Fleischer said there was an alarm was to go to the men's washroom and throw cold water on my face. I don't know why I did that.

When I got back to the bar the man from the cloakroom was there. He was telling everyone that there was an air raid on. He said the sirens in the streets had been going for the last 15 or 20 minutes. He had just finished speaking when we heard the first of the guns. They sounded dull and a long way off.

"There is an air-raid shelter in the basement," said the man from the cloakroom. "Everyone had better go down there."

"It's no good. We might just as well stay up here. If we're going to get hit we might just as well get hit on the top floor as on the bottom."

Listening to the Report

Freda, the waitress, began bringing out large candelabras and putting them on the tables. This was in case the power plant was hit and the lights went out. The phonograph had stopped and the room was quiet now. We were all listening to the guns. They sounded like thunder, moving closer and closer. The sound came in waves with perhaps 30-second intervals of silence, and someone told me that the bombers were passing over the outer ring of anti-aircraft defence to the west.

Someone else said they were probably headed right for us. He pointed out that we were in a great place to get it and that we were centrally situated for a good blitz. Two railway stations, the Potsdamer Bahnhof and the Anhalter Bahnhof were only a few blocks away. And we were practically next door to Hitler's Reich Palace, Ribbentrop's Chancellery and Goebbel's Propaganda Ministry. He wasn't just talking, either.

The firing became more intense. As it did, I had a curious surge of happiness—that's the only word I can think of. I was happy because I had been afraid so long that I would be afraid, and now I wasn't. I mention this only because I think it is probably the normal reaction of the average person to air raids.

Full Moon

I was curious now. I wanted to see what was going on. With some of the others I left the bar and went into a darkened room on the same floor. There was a large window there which looked out over the city toward the west and Brandenburger Tor.

The light of the full moon seemed to pale even the powerful searchlights which criss-crossed the skies. I saw the lights pick up the British planes several times that night. I had always thought the bombers were painted black or gray as protection against the searching lights, but that night their silver bodies seemed to glint like fireflies high above the earth. I saw as many as six of them caught in the lights at a time. The white puffs of the anti-aircraft burst within what seemed inches of their tails. It seemed incredible that they could keep going but they did. That night, I didn't see a single plane hit. In fact, during the three raids I watched over Berlin, I never did see a British plane fall, although the next day the Germans always said they had hit at least seven or eight.

None Shot Down

I talked to other American correspondents about that. They said that last fall when the English were bombing Berlin steadily for 40 nights—night after night—they had seen as many as eight or ten planes brought down during a single raid. But not one of them saw a British bomber hit in the raids this spring.

A German acquaintance of mine, who has a friend on one of the anti-aircraft crews, said the fire has been consistently slow—always behind the attacking planes. The only explanation for that, he said, was that the British must be using faster bombers than they were last fall and that it's the difference between firing at pheasants and wild ducks.

The raid that night lasted for six hours, until 5.30 in the morning. While I watched, I saw several fires flare up against the sky to the west. Later, I tried to poke around the city and see what damage had been done. But it was impossible to get near the bombed areas. Street cars and taxis were rerouted. Police barred the way. I do believe, however, that heavy damage was done that night to factories and railways yards to the west of the city. The bombing was concentrated in that area. They kept it up for hour after hour and they started a lot of fires, I saw that with my own eyes.

Britain's War Effort Shared By Belgian Empire

M. ALBERT DE VLEESCHAUWER, Belgian Minister of Colonies, who left London last December to tour his country's vast African empire, has returned to Britain after a journey of more than 30,000 miles, writes George Soloveytchik in the "Daily Telegraph" after an interview with the Belgian diplomat.

I talked with him in his office in Belgravia. He looked well, though tired. He is a man in his early forties, who saw the last war as a soldier and is a professor of law in his own country. I know him as a very staunch friend of Britain.

My first question, to one who had been seeing Britain's war effort from a distance as it were, was what impressions he had gained.

He smiled. "That's easy to answer. London is, more than ever before, the heart of the civilized world as we understand it. You have the sympathy and support of all the free peoples of the world. Even in the neutral countries there is no doubt as to the outcome of the struggle. I found everywhere the same feeling, the same confidence in the future."

The Minister then turned to the subject of his tour.

Resolve of Free Men

"In the Belgian Congo there are Belgians who still are free, whose ways of life are similar to yours, whose general outlook is the same. Having been born free men, they are determined to die free men. For this no sacrifice can ever be too great. There are no Quislings in the Belgian Congo. Any who had such tendencies, as well as the enemy aliens who were established there, have been put out of harm's way. There may be enemy propaganda, but it is not noticeable and cuts no ice."

Germans and Italians had been fairly active before most of them were locked up (largely on M. de Vleeschauwer's initiative).

"In what were formerly German East African possessions and are now the mandated Belgian territories of Ruanda and Urundi, the native population of some 3,000,000 suffered from neglect, maladministration and even starvation under German rule, but now they are prosperous, healthy and happy.

"There, as in the Belgian Congo, the natives roundly condemn Nazi-ism. 'If that is how Hitler treats white people,' their delegates would say to me, 'what could we expect if he were victorious?'"

Colonials in Action

I asked for some account of Belgium's war effort.

"Take first our military cooperation," replied M. de Vleeschauwer. "You know that, after losing one army in the battle of Belgium, our second army, in process of reconstruction in France, was caught there as a result of the French débâcle. The Belgian spirit has never been broken, despite our terrible misfortunes. We are building up afresh. We have our troops in this country, and their number will increase as the new recruits called up under general mobilization orders come along. We have, too, our pilots in the R.A.F. They have done well already and have a respectable number of victories to their credit.

"Certain troops of the Belgian Colonial Forces have already gone forward and are co-operating alongside the forces of the British Empire under the command of Gen. Wavell. It was this which was one of the main reasons of my voyage. It is not only a direct contribution to the Allied war effort but also, indirectly, a means of defending Belgian Congo territory.

"Within the last few days these troops have been the subject of special mention for gallantry.

"It is indeed a great satisfaction to all Belgians established in the Congo to know that our men have been given the opportunity to pull their weight in that great campaign.

"And our effort has only just started. It will be increased as and when necessary in accordance with the technical possibilities. Our men are ready and fit, and keenly anxious to join the fighting line.

"They are being trained in modern weapons and showing astounding aptitude. Our native soldiers can take to bits and put together again the most complicated machine-gun blindfold.

Ships and Resources

"We have also done something else which is important. Not only have we made possible the passage of South African troops through our territory but we are also organizing and expanding transport facilites for Allied forces. Our policy is one of complete co-operation. We do not intend to depart from it.

"There comes next the contribution of our merchant fleet, manned by Belgian seamen.

"We have, as you know, an agreement with Britain by which the whole of it, including the ships which formerly served the Congo Line, is time chartered to your Ministry of Shipping. We had asked for the ships formerly used for that line to be kept on it as far as possible, not only because they are specially adapted for the service but because they are needed; but in the past few months the strain imposed on British shipping has deprived some countries of the facilities they need.

The Belgian Congo must, I fear, be included in that category. In discussing these problems with the British Government, however, we have met with sympathetic consideration and seen a very sincere desire to readjust the position. It is now improving.

Agreements With Britain

"The Belgian Congo's co-operation in the economic and financial fields," the Minister went on, "is well under way. You probably know of the two agreements between the British Government and ourselves.

"One provides for purchases to be made by the United Kingdom in the Belgian Congo. All the products specified (with possibly one small exception) are essential to your country in connection with the war effort. We do not want you to buy things you do not need, and so we are endeavouring to find markets elsewhere for those other products which we used to sell in Europe.

"The other agreement is financial. It provides that all surplus foreign exchange and gold production—and it is substantial—shall be ceded to Britain against British sterling. That asset is needed as much as, if not more than, anything else today.

"My feeling is that we have gone as far as possible, but if it is felt that there is anything more we can do we should be genuinely happy to know. There are no limits to our determination to co-operate completely with Great Britain.

Economic Aid to Allies

"In every domain we are trying and successfully, too, to co-ordinate production with war requirements and to place the full resources of the vast economic machine existing in the Belgian Congo, with its great natural wealth, at the disposal of the Allied war effort."

In recent years Belgium's overseas empire has been a regular exporter of large quantities of copper, gold, diamonds, cobalt, radium, cotton, copal, jute, tin, maize, timber, coffee, palm oil, palm kernels and groundnuts, in addition to other commodities of secondary importance. The textile industry has expanded so that it can now supply all local requirements, and before long hopes to help to supply the Allied forces. Similarly, there is hope that sacks and tents for all the Allied needs in Africa can be produced in the Belgian Congo.

At one point in the conversation mention of the King of the Belgians prompted me to ask a further question.

The Minister was outspoken in his reply. "The Belgians in the Congo—as indeed all Belgian patriots the world over—are enthusiastically loyal to King Leopold. They appreciate at its true value the part that he, though a prisoner, is playing by refusing to accept Nazi domination and rejecting any form of contact or co-operation with the invader.

"All contact between Belgium and the Belgian Congo, of course, has been severed. No communications are permitted. But though the heads of certain great Colonial corporations may be prisoners in Belgium, provisional arrangements made before the war and certain legislative measures taken since give Belgian concerns operating on African soil complete autonomy.

Radio "Life-Line"

"One life-line, it is true, remains open—the powerful wireless station at Leopoldville. This makes it possible to tell occupied Belgium the truth and to unmask the lies of Nazi propaganda."

It was to Leopoldville that M. de Vleeschauwer flew from Lisbon at the outset of his journey. Standing in front of a great map he pointed out to me his itinerary.

"First, I spent some time in the Lower Congo district," he said. "There I was able to get in touch at once with our French friends and neighbours who are co-operating so valiantly under the standard of Free France.

"I then flew via Stanleyville to Nairobi, on an official visit. I wished to make it quite clear, immediately on my arrival in Africa, that I was there to reinforce and further our war effort. I was the guest of the Governor of Kenya, and met, too, the Governors of Uganda and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Talk With Gen. Smuts

"Passing through the Congo again I then flew down to Pretoria, in answer to an invitation from Gen. Smuts. There, also, I was received with the greatest kindness, and I hope it will not sound presumptuous if I say a word or two about Gen. Smuts. He is a very great man and a great statesman, a truly loyal friend of this country; and what is so amazing about him is his simplicity combined with authority. It was an inspiring experience for me, and an added reason for my complete confidence in the future, to meet a leader like him."

As M. de Vleeschauwer's English is somewhat imperfect, and not being certain about Gen. Smuts's command of French, I asked in what language they had talked together.

"Why, he spoke to me in Afrikander and I answered him in Flemish," said the Minister, who is himself of Flemish stock. "There is practically no difference between the two languages, and throughout my sojourn in South Africa I spoke mostly Flemish.

"After my visit to Gen. Smuts I returned to the Belgian Congo for a meeting of the Government Council. Finally I left to fly back along the route by which I had come, meeting on the way the governors of the West Coast empire possessions and, in particular, the Governor of Nigeria. Thus was I able to complete the contacts I had hoped to make with all those who, on African soil, are today pulling their weight in the struggle which the British Commonwealth of Nations and their Allied friends are waging."

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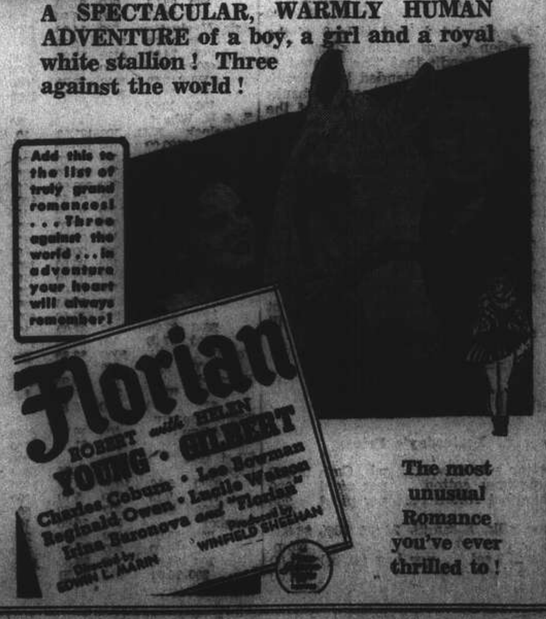

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Monday, July 28, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3⅛d.		$ 76.80
U.S. $100 @ 5⅛		$1,951.21
Guilders	9⅝	$100
Rupees	17¼	100
Pesos	10¼	100
Hongkong	$20¾	100
Closing rates	3 3/32	U.S. $5⅛

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.		$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/16		$1,882.35
London—demand, $1=		3¼d.
4 months' sight credits		3 9/32d.
4 months' sight docts		3 5/16d.
6 months' sight credits		3 5/16d.
6 months' sight docts		3 11/32d.
New York—demand, $100=		U.S. $5 5/16
4 months' sight credits		U.S. $5 5/32
4 months' sight docts		U.S. $5⅜
Closing rates	*3 3/16	U.S. $5¼

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=59.43

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3 3/64 U.S. $5 3/16

Hongkong/London 1/3

Netherlands Trading Society

Java Guilders ....Selling 9⅝

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,904.761 £1=$75.294

Selling U.S.$100=$1,951.219 £1=$76.800

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1

Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 193 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.794

CRB$ or @ 194

Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $5.421

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest		Lowest
£	3 5/16		3 1/16
U.S. $	5 3/16		5 1/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	Selling July/Aug.		Buying July/Aug.
£ T.T.	3⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	3¼
U.S.$ T.T.	5⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	5¼
Rs. T.T.	17⅜	15 d/s.	18

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for July 26 4.03½

Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.94

Local Buyers of U S $ against £ at the close 3.96½

The local market opened nominally at 3 3/64d. sterling and 5 3/16 U.S.$. In the absence of cover, speculative and merchant buying forced quotations downwards until at 3 1/16d. sterling sellers came out and more stable conditions were ... downwards until at 3 1/16d. sterling Chinese Banks were good sellers of sterling and rates moved up again to the opening level in that currency, although in U.S.$ 5 3/16 remained a business rate. At the close the market was quiet and steady at:—

3 3/64d. sterling 5 3/16 U.S.$ Cash/Aug.

Wei Wah C.R. Report

In accordance with the provisions of its regulations and rules, is charged with the duty of making regular monthly examination of the records and relevant documents showing the amount of the credit extended in wei wah by the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Bankers Association to its member-banks and the classification and value of the assets deposited as collateral security. In a meeting duly assembled on July 20, the Committee carried out the twenty-fourth monthly examination as mentioned above; and, after having examined all the records and relevant documents and certificates in a manner and to the extent which we considered appropriate, we beg hereby to report on the position of the credit extended for the month ended June 30, 1941 as follows:—

	Appraised Value NC$
A. Assets deposited as security	
Stocks and Debenture	6,378,889.79
Real Estate	36,665,929.55
	43,044,819.34
B. Wei wah credit approved for issue	
Amount Issued	13,976,000.00
Amount Issuable	13,364,000.00
	27,340,000.00

It is stipulated in Article 9 of the regulation governing the Extension of Wei Wah Credit that "the amount of the credit to be extended in wei wah by the board to its member-banks shall not exceed 70 per cent. of the appraised value of the assets deposited as security." Based on such examination as we conducted, we are satisfied that the proportion between the amount of the wei wah credit approved for extension to any individual bank and the appraised value of the assets accepted from such individual bank as collateral security as on the above date does not exceed the ratio permitted by these Regulations, and that the value of the assets as appraised is substantially correct at this date, the Wei Wah Credit Reserve Supervisory Committee.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's. D.H. p.b.	Cash	$1,672
Tungchow cotton ..	per picul	290
Shanghai cotton	per picul	250 picul
Raw silk. Steamfil. 20/22 78%		$6,600 Nom.
Flour, local ..	per bag (49lb.)	$29.00
Flour, imported	"	33.50

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market opened easy yesterday and heavy selling throughout the day forced prices down, both sections of the market suffering losses.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	314.86	—14.75
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	250.35	— 3.67

Total 845,415 shares.

Morning Session

Yangtsze Finance					1000	18.90
	500	18.80	1500	19.00	1000	*19.00
	1000	19.10	1500	19.00	500	18.90
	1000	18.60	3500	*18.80	1000	*18.70
	3000	18.90	2000	19.00	2500	18.90
	1000	18.80				
S'hai Loan			2000	23.75	1000	24.00
	3500	24.25	2500	23.75	1500	23.50
	1500	23.25	2000	*23.00	2000	23.50
	2000	23.75	500	*23.50	1000	23.25
	500	*23.25	1000	23.00		
I. I. Trust			500	31.00	1500	31.25
	500	31.50	4000	*31.50	1000	31.25
	1000	*31.00	500	31.00		
Central Prop.			100	20.50	300	21.00
	200	21.25	300	*21.00	200	21.25
China Realty			1000	13.60	500	13.50
	5000	13.20	2000	13.10	6000	13.00
	500	*13.10	500	12.80		
S'hai Land			500	19.00	1000	18.80
	500	18.90	1000	19.00	6000	19.10
	7500	19.70	500	19.20	6000	19.40
	3500	19.20	2000	19.00	7500	18.90
	1000	*19.00	1500	19.00	2000	*18.70
	2000	*18.80	1000	*18.60	7000	18.80
	1000	18.90	9000	19.00	2000	18.90
	2000	18.70	500	18.60	1500	18.50
Dockyards			3700	29.00	300	29.25
	300	29.50	2400	30.00	1600	29.75
	200	*29.75	200	*29.50	800	29.50
	200	*29.25	2300	29.25	2500	29.00
	600	*28.75	900	28.75	100	*29.00
	3000	29.00	300	29.25	200	29.00
	200	*28.75	300	28.75		
Asia Navigation			500	14.90	500	14.80
	8000	14.60	500	*14.60	500	*14.50
	2500	14.50	1500	14.70	2500	14.80
	2500	14.90	2500	15.00	1000	15.10
	500	*15.10	5000	14.70	6000	14.80
	3500	14.60	2500	14.50	2000	14.40
	500	*14.30	500	*14.40	1500	14.50
	100	14.40	4500	14.60	2000	14.70
	5500	14.80	2000	*14.90	1500	14.90
	1500	14.70	10000	14.80	500	*14.90
	4000	14.80	10000	14.70		
Ewo Brewery			2500	8.30	1500	8.25
	500	8.20	1000	8.15	2000	8.10
	1500	*8.10	500	*8.15	500	8.10
	1000	8.15	2500	8.10	500	8.05
Wheelock X.D.			100	105.00	300	104.00
	100	103.00	200	*104.00	100	103.50
	300	*103.00	600	105.00	500	106.50
	400	*106.50	1000	107.00	1200	106.50
	600	105.50	700	106.00	1200	105.50
	300	*105.50	400	105.00	1400	104.50
	100	*104.00	1700	104.00	1700	105.00
	700	105.50	1200	*105.00	700	105.00
	600	*104.50				
Ewo Mills (Ord)			500	39.50	300	39.25
	1300	39.00	100	*39.25	1400	39.50
	600	39.75	200	40.00	600	40.25
	2300	40.75	100	40.50	800	41.00
	2000	*40.75	1000	40.75	1400	40.50
	900	*40.50	800	*40.25	1000	40.25
	200	40.50	200	*40.50	1900	40.00
	2000	39.75	700	*39.50	1800	39.50
	2600	40.00	1200	40.25	1200	40.50
	200	40.00	3500	39.75	900	39.50
S'hai Cotton			100	*315.00	50	315.00
Textile			1500	8.55	1000	8.60
	1000	*8.60	2000	8.60	500	8.65
	1500	8.55	2000	8.50		
Worsted			500	5.95	3500	6.00
	500	6.15	1500	6.10	5500	6.05
	7500	6.00	1000	*6.05	1500	5.95
	3000	6.00	1000	5.95		
Tram (Bearer) £1					500	43.00
C. G. Omnibus					500	17.00
Telephone					300	22.50
S'hai Gas			100	16.20	500	16.40
	100	*16.40				
Paper			1000	5.50	2000	*5.70
	2000	5.70	500	*5.65	2500	5.65
	4500	5.55	3500	5.50	2500	5.45
	500	*5.50	1500	*5.45	500	5.50
	3500	5.55	2000	5.50	5000	5.45
Lumber			200	*79.50	1000	79.00
	200	19.50	700	80.00	100	*80.00
	1500	81.00	100	80.50	1000	80.00
	700	79.50	200	79.00	400	78.50
	500	77.50	800	*78.00	100	78.00
	400	75.50	1200	79.00	400	79.50
	500	80.00	800	79.50	2000	79.00
Metal			200	35.00	4000	*34.50
	100	34.75	600	35.00	300	35.25
	400	35.75	100	36.00	100	36.25
	1200	*36.00	4400	35.75	1100	36.00
	500	*36.00	3100	35.75	900	35.50
	700	35.25	600	*35.50	500	35.50
	100	*35.25	800	35.00	400	34.75
	400	34.50	100	*34.50	1900	34.25
	400	34.50	300	*34.75	800	34.75
	100	*34.50	500	*35.00	400	35.00
	1300	35.25	100	*35.25	200	35.50
	1200	35.00	800	34.75	300	35.00
	100	*35.00	300	34.75	300	*34.75
	800	34.50				
Exploration			3500	31.75	3000	*31.75
	5000	*32.00	3000	32.00	1000	32.50
	4000	32.75	5500	33.00	4000	*33.00
	1500	33.25	2000	32.75	500	*32.75
	2500	32.50	1000	*32.25	1000	32.25
	2500	*32.00	5000	32.00	2500	*31.75
	13500	31.75	500	31.50	500	*31.50
	4000	*31.75	1500	32.00	500	*32.25
	4500	32.25	7000	32.00	3000	31.75
Anglo Dutch			100	16.90	100	17.00
	300	16.70	200	16.50	200	16.60
Anglo Java			1200	31.00	300	*31.00
	500	*31.25	200	31.25	1000	31.00
	200	30.50	100	30.25	1000	30.50
	900	30.75	200	*30.50	1100	30.50
Consolidated					1000	7.00
Kroewoek			1000	2.05	2000	2.07½
	2000	2.05				
Langkat			100	22.00	500	21.75
	100	21.50	800	21.00	500	20.50
	400	20.75	600	21.00	100	*21.00
	200	20.75				
Rubber Trust					1500	11.70
Kelantan					20000	0.84
Tanah Merah			5000	3.25	3000	*3.25
	3000	*3.27½	1000	3.30	2000	3.35
Tebong			1000	1.44	1000	1.40
	3000	1.38	1000	*1.38	6000	1.40
Ziangbe					1000	19.80
Power (Pref)					20	138.00
China Realty					900	*12.80

ODD LOTS

S'hai Loan					220	23.25
Paper					250	5.45
Asia Navigation			100	14.50	50	14.60
Worsted					355	6.10
Textile					200	8.60
Exploration			300	31.50	200	32.00
	100	32.50				

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

Yangtsze Finance			500	18.50	1000	*18.30
	500	18.20	500	18.30	1000	18.00
	5500	17.50	2000	17.40		
S'hai Loan			1000	21.50	500	*22.00
	1500	21.50	500	21.25	500	20.50
	500	20.75	500	20.50		
I. I. Trust			500	30.00	1000	29.50
Central Prop.			200	*20.00	300	20.00
China Realty			1000	12.60	500	12.10
	2000	12.00				
S'hai Land			500	*18.00	500	*18.10
	500	18.10	1500	18.00	1000	17.80
	500	17.70	500	*17.70	1500	17.50
	500	17.00	3500	17.20	500	*17.10
Dockyards			300	27.50	400	*26.25
	400	26.50	500	26.75	400	27.00
	800	*26.50	3700	26.75	200	*27.00
	300	27.00	2400	26.75	100	26.50
	700	26.75	200	27.00	800	26.75
	100	26.50	900	26.25	200	26.00
Asia Navigation			500	14.00	2000	14.20
	500	14.30	2000	14.10	3500	*14.10
	4500	14.00	4500	13.80	500	*13.90
	4500	13.70	1500	13.60	2000	13.80
	1000	*13.70	1000	13.70	1000	*13.60
	500	13.60	4000	13.50	1000	*13.40
	1000	13.50				
S. & H. Wharf					25	420.00
Wheelock X.D.			100	101.00	100	*101.00
	200	*100.00	100	100.00	100	99.00
	200	98.50	200	98.00	100	97.50
	200	*98.50	200	98.50	500	99.00
	600	*99.50	500	100.00	100	99.00
	1000	100.00	800	99.50	1000	*99.50
	2200	*99.00	1100	99.00	100	98.50
	100	*98.50	500	*97.00	700	98.00
	200	*98.00	400	97.50	100	97.00
	200	96.50	100	96.00	300	*96.00
	100	95.50	100	95.00	1400	95.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)			2000	*38.75	100	38.50
	1700	38.25	100	38.00	200	36.50
	1000	37.00	2300	37.25	800	37.50
	1300	37.25	300	*37.50	2990	37.50
	2800	37.25	1200	37.00	100	*37.25
	100	37.00	100	36.75	1700	36.50
Textile			1000	*8.50	500	8.50
	1000	8.00	500	7.95		
Worsted			500	5.95	4500	5.60
	1000	*5.55	500	*5.60	500	5.55
	2500	5.60	500	5.50		
Tram (Bearer) £1					100	40.75
C. G. Omnibus			400	16.50	900	16.20
Telephone			100	31.50	100	31.00
S'hai Gas					800	16.10
Paper			1000	5.25	1000	5.20
	3500	5.10	1000	*5.10	1000	*5.15
	1500	5.15	2500	5.10	1000	*5.10
	2000	5.05	500	*5.00	500	5.00
Lumber			300	76.00	100	75.50
	500	75.00	1000	74.50	200	75.50
	100	*75.00	900	76.00	200	76.50
	100	77.00	300	76.50	1000	76.00
	200	76.00	800	75.50		
Metal			800	33.25	1900	33.00
	200	*33.00	500	*33.25	3600	33.00
	600	*32.75	100	32.75	500	32.50
	1000	32.00	300	31.75	1000	31.50
	200	31.00	200	30.75		
Kaiping					100	40.00
Exploration			3500	30.50	500	30.25
	2000	*30.00	500	*30.25	1500	30.50
	1000	30.75	1000	30.50	4000	*30.25
	4500	30.50	1500	30.75	1500	*30.50
	1000	30.25	1500	*30.25	500	*30.50
	2000	30.50	6500	30.25	4000	*30.00
	1000	30.00	500	29.75	500	29.25
	500	29.75	500	29.50	500	29.00
	500	28.75	500	29.00	500	28.50
	1500	29.00	1000	29.50		
Anglo Dutch					100	16.10
Anglo Java			1800	29.50	1500	29.25
	700	29.00				
Cheng			5000	0.82	3000	0.81
Consolidated					2000	7.00
Kroewoek					4000	1.90
Langkat			400	20.00	100	19.50
	300	19.30	1500	20.00	1200	19.90
	100	19.80	500	19.90	200	*19.00
	200	19.80	100	19.70	100	19.80
Rubber Trust			3500	11.20	2500	11.10
Senawang			1000	2.10	1000	2.00
Kelantan					5000	0.80
Tanah Merah					8000	3.25
Tebong			1000	*1.36	3000	1.36
	1000	*1.34	2000	1.32		
Power (Pref)					10	138.00

ODD LOTS

Central Prop.					50	20.25
Exploration			200	31.00	100	*30.00
Worsted					135	5.45
S'hai Loan					100	21.25
Wheelock					50	*100.50
Asia Navigation			300	*13.70	200	13.70
	200	13.60	300	13.40		

*—Direct Business.

U.S. Traders Greet British-Latin Move

Resentment among exporters in the United States, over the competition from England with which they were confronted in recent months in Latin-American markets subsided considerably last week with word from Washington that the British drive for trade in those markets is being curtailed. Whether the British sales campaign, under which steel products, machinery of various types and other supplies were being offered to South American buyers at cut prices, was dropped because of protests made by American interests or was forced by the more intensive submarine campaign and the recent bombing of English production centres is unknown here, says Mr. Charles E. Egan in the "New York Times."

Numerous protests against the dumping of competitive products by Britain have been lodged with officials in Washington by exporters over the last few months. The foreign traders stressed what they termed the inconsistency of England selling steel and steel products in South America at a time when this country was stepping up its own production of steel to supply Britain.

Lower Prices

Exporters who returned recently from Argentina reported seeing prefabricated steel pipe stacked up at a plant in Rosario. The Argentine buyers boasted that the order had been placed at a price more than 10 per cent. below the lowest quoted by United States shippers. They added that the delivered consignment represented the second attempt by England to fill the order. The ship carrying the first shipment was sunk and the other was duplicated and sent on a later boat.

At a paper-making plant on the outskirts of the same city, it was added, the owners said they were awarding a contract for paper-making equipment to English producers because the latter had been able to underbid American makers by a wide margin. Prices quoted by the English concern, they said, were below pre-war levels.

In Colombia and Brazil active bidding for steel products was general on the part of English representatives who were reported to be offering prices which American producers could not match. In both countries, however, the representatives recently have withdrawn offers admitting that they could not furnish the market.

Other Competition Cited

Sharp competition also has been met on caustic soda and soda ash, on a number of small orders for automobile tyres, and on several other products.

Foreign traders maintain they have no objections to normal competition from England in the markets and realize that she must build up foreign exchange to help finance her heavy purchases there. They hold, however, that the selling should be confined to products which can be manufactured without diverting materials conceivably useful in her defence efforts at home.

On its tour of South America early this year this Willingdon Mission advised Latin Americans that England had 1,000,000 tons of shipping serving the South American ports. American foreign traders believe that that tonnage was in operation then but has been considerably reduced by recent sinkings and that this may account for England's less aggressive drive for trade.

England has always been this country's greatest rival in the Latin-American markets and in the past a great deal of bitterness has been created among United States shippers by what they considered unfair competitive practices by Britain.

The exporters have particularly resented the exchange discrimination which they claim was forced upon Argentina by England. Under these restrictions, which have disappeared for the most part in recent months, importers of American products had to pay up to 20 per cent. more for their foreign exchange than the buyer who accepted British goods.

In a speech before foreign traders in St. Louis recently, Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, called for a close working agreement between the United States and England in the post-war era.

"The Anglo-Argentine agreement of 1933, modified at intervals in successive years, was operated so that United Kingdom exports to Argentina received priority and a considerably more favourable rate of exchange than was accorded to the United States," he said. The close alliance now existing between Great Britain and the United States, which unites us so fundamentally in opposition to totalitarian aims, should continue to bind us in the period of reconstruction that will follow this war, in efforts to restore world commerce to its traditional orderly and economic lines, with elimination of all discriminatory practices.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

July 28.

	Sales 10 a.m.		Prices p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.365	B	.37	B
Antamok	.043	A	.042	
Baguio Gold	.15	B	.16	
Batong Buhay	.0050	B	.0050	B
Big Wedge	.45	B	.465	B
Coco Grove	.0975	B	.10	
Consolidated Mines	.0035	B	.0037	
Demonstration	Unq.		.04	A
East Mindanao	.085	B	.0875	B
I. X. L.	.185	B	.185	B
Ipo Gold	.01	A	.01	A
Itogen	.18		.185	B
Mambulao Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.085	B	.0875	B
Mine Operations	.04	A	.04	A
North Camarines	.015	B	.015	B
Paracale Gumaus	Unq.		.215	
San Mauricio	.21		.215	B
Surigao Consolidated	.185		.19	
Suyoc	.105	A	.10	
Syndicate Investment	.025	A	.025	A
United Paracale	.16	B	.165	
Mindanao Motherlode	.35		.36	B
Manila Hai-Alai	9.10	B	9.50	
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.50	B	—	

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

U.S. Is Democracy's Arsenal

THE United States of America can outbuild Nazi Germany in aircraft, tanks and ships. In the magnitude of her raw material and manufacturing capacity and of her industrial skill and organising ability she towers over Germany and the countries under her control. And she can train a greater number of fighting men than the Nazis, says Mr. Walter Hill of the "Economist," in the June issue of "World Review."

As yet, however, she is still devoting only a comparatively small proportion of her enormous resources in men and materials to the strengthening of her own and Great Britain's defences; her current expenditure on defence is equivalent to only about ten per cent. of her national income. Her navy, true, is already more powerful than Germany's and Japan's but her army and air force are small. Her output of naval vessels exceeds Germany's, that of military aircraft is still much smaller, and the production of modern tanks has only just begun.

Like Great Britain after Prague, she has been aroused. But her war preparations are scarcely further advanced than were Great Britain's in the summer of 1939. She has yet to become 'the arsenal of democracy'; and she has yet to forge her own shield and sword.

To gain a realistic impression of the weight of the tools of war the United States can throw into the balance against the Nazis, one must distinguish carefully between the size of her resources in men and materials, the extent to which they have already been mobilized, and the speed with which the remainder will be switched over from the service of civilians to that of Mars.

Basic Raw Materials

In the basic raw materials needed for the manufacture of the tools of war—fuel, metal ores and the raw materials for chemicals—the position of the United States is unrivalled. The majority of these she can either produce at home or obtain from other countries on the American Continent. Only a few materials—such as certain special steel-alloy metals—are imported from other continents in substantial quantities; but, as an insurance against any interruption of supplies, her Government has accumulated substantial stocks, has encouraged their production at home and in other countries on the American Continent, and has fostered the development of substitutes made from domestic raw materials. A few examples, taken from the list of essential war materials, illustrate her dominating and secure position.

Coal and oil are the twin pillars of any war economy. They are the basic sources of the energy which turns the wheels in the factory, on the rails and on the road. And they are the raw materials from which are derived many of the chemicals so essential in war. The United States has both in abundance and, in addition, she is deriving a large volume of energy from water-power.

Before the war she produced nearly 40 per cent. of the world's output of coal. Last year she raised some 500 million short tons (of 2,000 lbs.); but in case of need she could produce a good deal more.

Oil and Metals

In oil her position is even stronger. Her output of crude oil in 1940, at 1,340 million barrels, represented no less than 63 per cent. of the world's total production; the American Continent as a whole was responsible for nearly 80 per cent. of world production. Last year's oil output, moreover, was by no means equal to her capacity; at comparatively short notice she could turn out an even larger quantity.

In metals, which come next in importance, America holds an almost equally strong position, though there are a few, but not very serious, deficiencies. To take first steel, the chief raw material in all modern weapons. Last year, her furnaces produced 65¼ million short tons of steel ingots. But she is in a position to produce some 85 million short tons this year, which is nearly double the capacity at the command of the Nazis in Continental Europe. And she produces at home the raw materials—iron ore, scrap, coke—which are needed to feed her capacious furnaces.

A good deal of the steel required in the manufacture of modern armaments contains an admixture of the so-called alloy-metals which give it toughness and other properties. The United States produces many of these herself, while others are derived in substantial quantities from Canada and Latin America; but some of them are normally imported from other continents.

One of the most important of these alloy-metals is manganese. In 1940 the United States produced less than 4 per cent. of her requirements at home. But thanks to the development of its manganese ore deposits during the past twenty-five years, the British Empire—chiefly British India, the Gold Coast, South Africa and Malaya—could probably cover the bulk of the needs of both Great Britain and the United States. But the latter can also draw supplies from Latin America—chiefly from Brazil and Cuba. In 1940 these two countries already provided the United States with more than one-quarter of her total imports of some 1,300,000 long tons (of 2,240 lb.).

Nickel from Canada

Moreover, the stocks accumulated by private industry and by the Government are equivalent to about eighteen months' consumption at the current rate of intake. And since the United States can reasonably be expected to raise domestic output to 150,000 long tons this year, and as she should be able to secure 180,000 tons from Cuba, some 300,000 tons from Brazil and 20,000 tons from Chile—the total being equivalent to about 50 per cent. of estimated needs in 1941—she is unlikely to run into a shortage even if supplies from other continents were cut off.

In nickel, she also has to rely on imports, but fortunately her neighbour, Canada, can supply all her needs, and to spare. Indeed, Canada has almost a monopoly in this metal, for she now produces nearly 90 per cent. of the world's output. Moreover, in order to meet the growing needs of the United States and Great Britain, Canada has been rapidly expanding her capacity. According to American estimates her output rose from 102,000 metric tons (of 2,205 lb.) in 1939 to 112,500 tons in 1940, and is expected to reached 125,000 tons in the current year.

Steel Alloys

There are a multitude of other steel-alloy metals, such as tungsten, chrome, antimony, molybdenum vanadium, mercury and cobalt. Many of these are produced in the United States and Latin American countries, but large quantities of them are normally imported from other continents. But while the United States, or even the Continent of America, is not at present fully self-sufficient in these metals, her armament programme is not likely to be seriously hindered by shortages. In any case, she is very much better supplied with them than the Nazis, and she holds substantial stocks.

In addition to steel and steel-alloy metals, the principal non-ferrous metals—copper, aluminium, lead and spelter—play an important rôle in the manufacture of armaments. While the United States is no longer responsible for the greater part of the world's copper output, her production remains large. In 1940, for example, she produced 407,000 short tons of copper, equivalent to 34 per cent. of world production. But she can draw on large supplies from Chile, who produced 390,000 short tons last year, and from other countries on her continent. Together the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chile and Peru produced 1,752,000 short tons in 1940, equivalent to 66 per cent.

Lead and spelter are also produced in large quantities in the United States and other American countries. In 1939 she contributed 33 per cent. to the world's total output of spelter and 22 per cent. to the production of lead. In addition, Canada and Mexico together were responsible for 12 per cent. of the world's spelter output and for 23 per cent. of its lead production.

Tin is one of the metals in which the American Continent is less prolific, though Bolivia contributed 16 per cent. to world production in 1940. In the main, the United States has to rely for her supplies of tin on British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, though she is now building a plant for the smelting of Bolivian ore. But then tin is not a key metal in the armament industry and, in any case, she has accumulated substantial stocks.

Aluminium

In the production of aluminium, so important in the manufacture of aircraft, the United States has been lagging behind Germany. Thus, in 1939, when she produced 163,500 short tons, Germany's output reached nearly 200,000 tons. If the projected increase of 10 per cent. in Germany's output was realized, that country must have produced some 220,000 short tons last year; and her capacity has been considerably enlarged as a result of the collapse of France. But the United States is rapidly making up leeway.

In 1940 her output about equalled Germany's in 1939, and, at the end of last year, it was running at the annual rate of 225,000 short tons. Moreover, the expansion programme in hand is expected to raise the annual rate of output to 350,000 tons by the middle of 1942.

The expansion of aluminium production is not likely to be hampered by any shortage of bauxite, the industry's principal raw material, for she can supplement her own production without difficulty from the prolific deposits in Dutch and British Guiana.

Canada is also a large producer of aluminium; in 1939 her output was 82,500 tons, but her capacity has since been appreciably enlarged.

There are, of course, many other raw materials vital in war. But although the United States is deficient in certain metals and in rubber, her position is one of overwhelming strength.

Manufacturing Capacity

In manufacturing capacity, the United States is equally formidable. Indeed, according to a report on industrial mobilization published by the German Institute of Business Research in 1936, she possessed no less than 44 per cent. of the world's industrial capacity in 1935. Together with Canada she controls something like one-half of the world's manufacturing capacity. And she has a correspondingly large fund of industrial skill and organizing ability.

But in contrast to raw materials, manufacturing resources cannot be converted to the production of the tools of war at short notice. As Great Britain's experience has shown, the process of industrial mobilization takes not months but years.

At present, the greater part of the United States' industrial capacity is still employed in the service of civilians. For example, her great motor industry—in 1940 it produced 4,469,000 vehicles, comprising 3,692,000 passenger cars and 777,000 commercial vehicles,—continued to establish new records in the output of private cars until recently; but the industry has now decided to curtail output by 20 per cent., in order to set free resources for defence work.

The production of modern tanks has only just begun: the total output of aircraft in March was only 1,216, against the 2,000 to 3,000 military machines which, according to American reports, the Nazis are turning out monthly. The output of naval vessels is more substantial, thanks to the expansion programme initiated after the last war; at the beginning of this year, for example, 433 vessels (including 17 battleships, 54 cruisers and 204 destroyers) were under construction. But the output of seagoing merchant vessels in 1940 was still only 445,000 gross tons.

The speed of industrial mobilization, however, is rapidly increasing. The monthly rate of aircraft production is expected to reach 1,800 units by September next, and 2,500 units in 1942. The monthly output of tanks may reach hundreds before long, while the gross tonnage of merchant ships launched is estimated to reach 1,000,000 this year.

What the United States can do in the construction of ships was shown during and after the last war, when output rose from 157,000 gross tons in 1915 to 2,602,000 gross tons in 1918 and 3,580,000 gross tons in 1919.

War Tools

The United States undoubtedly has the resources to outbuild the Nazis in every type of modern fighting machine. But the bulk of her resources remain to be turned over to the manufacture of tanks, aircraft, guns and ships. Although her contribution of war tools will assist Britain this year, it cannot reach large proportions until well into 1942, while at least two years are needed by her to develop her capacity to the full.

In the colossal size of the United States' resources lies Great Britain's hope of ultimate victory, in the successful defence of the British island fortress this year lies America's hope of being able to mobilise them in time.

Attempt To Solve Wheat Problem

Washington.

The United States will make a new attempt, the State Department disclosed, to solve the surplus wheat problem by means of an international agreement providing production and marketing controls, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Plans are being made to call a conference of major surplus wheat producing countries and Great Britain—in one large import market not closed to overseas trade by the war—to be held here this summer.

Invitations to Meeting

Invitations to such a meeting soon will go to Canada, Australia, and Argentina as well as Great Britain. Willingness to participate in such a conference was indicated by Canada in a note sent to this country in connection with President Roosevelt's action in imposing import quotas on wheat and wheat flour from Canada and other countries.

Because of large surpluses and restricted export markets world wheat prices are at low levels. This country believes the situation might be improved if other surplus-producing countries adopted production and surplus control measures similar to those employed in the United States, and if all agreed upon a plan for dividing export markets upon an equitable basis.

Largely because American prices have been pegged far above world levels by government crop loans, this country has exported little wheat during the last two years.

Any agreement devised at this time, officials said, could be used as the basis for a broader programme when peace returns.

Canada Will Co-Operate

Canada will be glad to co-operate with the United States in an international wheat conference which was announced in Washington, it was stated in official circles.

Notes have been exchanged between Washington and Ottawa, leading up to the decision to hold the conference, and they will be tabled in the House of Commons by Prime Minister King.

The discussions are to be of an exploratory nature, a government official said, in the hope that something can be done to meet the problem of large wheat surpluses in most wheat producing countries.

Naturally, Canada, with a surplus of some 550,000,000 bushels of wheat and a new crop coming up, is keenly interested in these discussions as will be the Argentine and Australia.

Local Commodity Prices Rise

Washington's order freezing Japanese and Chinese assets has caused prices of commodities here to jump up, in addition to the upward trend followed in the foreign exchange, gold bar and even ornamental gold markets, but the consensus of Chinese press opinion is that there should be no increase of prices and that Saturday's increase of prices should be considered a temporary phenomenon. The "Shun Pao" editorially asserted that the freezing order is advantageous to China in every way.

Although the Chinese government foreign exchange rate remained unchanged there was confusion in the market on Saturday following the receipt of the news from Washington. While American banks discontinued to buy or sell American foreign exchange, speculators became extremely active trying to buy American currency. The speculators bought about US$1,500,000, it was said, while the 10-ounce gold bar once reached another record price of $7,400. The ornamental gold was priced at $760 (for one ounce).

Government Bonds Up

Prices of the various Chinese government bonds also jumped up. The prices of the "Consolidated" and other kinds of such bonds were suddenly increased by 55 cents or 95 cents. The same condition existed in the markets for rice, beans, cotton and cotton yarn. It was stated by the "Shun Pao," however, that there should be no increase of prices of rice since the Japanese southward move which tend to cause prices to go up was offset by the freezing order which caused the value of the Japanese Yen to drop.

The leading Chinese dailies reported that the freezing order was based on report submitted by Mr. Manuel Fox, American expert of the China Stabilization Committee who recently had a series of meetings with Shanghai bankers before going to Chungking. The committee, it was said, has never changed its plan of maintaining the black foreign exchange market in Shanghai in order to protect friendly foreign traders. A licensing system would be worked out for those who wish to obtain foreign exchange allotments after they have given good reasons. This system will be disadvantageous to the Japanese and speculators, it was said.

In his book with the somewhat awkward and obvious title, "Von Ribbentrop is Still Dangerous," Mr. Douglas Glen recalls an occasion when Lord Londonderry must have felt considerably embarrassed. He took his German guest at Wynyard Park to service at Durham Cathedral—which was indiscreet in view of the fact that Ribbentrop is a professed atheist, and had already shown himself "no gentleman." Lord Londonderry and his party had seats in the choir stalls, and when the congregation stood, Hitler's Ambassador remained as if glued to his seat.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

A Chinese was held up on West Soochow Road yesterday morning by four men, one armed with a pistol and robbed of $6,000 in notes which he was carrying. The robbers escaped.

Today at 8.20 p.m., over XMHD (760 kc or 395 m) George Ashton will give a further talk in the series "Have You Heard?"—a regular weekly digest of world-wide news with a difference.

One hundred and eighteen cadets of the Central Naval Academy of the Nanking Government will leave Shanghai on August 16, on a three-week inspection tour of various points of interest in Japan, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

In view of the high cost of living and the rising price of foodstuffs, the Hunan Provincial Government has ordered that as from September 1, 1941, the salaries of all primary school teachers in the province will be paid partly in grains instead of cash, it is learned from the "Sin Wan Pao."

This week the Rotary Club of Shanghai will celebrate the 22nd anniversary of its founding by a group of 35 prominent business and professional men of the community. The meeting will be held on Thursday, at 12.15 p.m., at the Metropole Hotel, and will take the form of a Ladies' Day, the ladies of Rotarians contributing the programme.

According to reliable information, all the Chinese factories in the French Concession, their addresses being found from the telephone directory, were recently notified by some undesirable characters that the income tax for 1940 should be paid to them. It is learned that all factories had ignored the notice and that the French authorities have been informed.

The co-operative movement, says the "Shun Pao," has spread to all parts of Kweichow province, where the number of existing co-operative societies now totals 9,640. The total of these societies amount to more than $12,000,000. The government authorities are making every possible effort to increase the amount of credit loans to these societies and to encourage their further growth.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has given notice that Bye-laws XLIII to LII and Amendments to Bye-laws XXX and XXXIV published in the Municipal Gazette of March 31, 1941 and subsequently amended by Resolution III approved by Ratepayers at a Special Meeting of Ratepayers on April 17, 1941, have been approved by a majority of the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of the Treaty Powers.

The health report of the French Municipality for the week ending July 26 shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 12 and Chinese 193. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3 and Chinese, tuberculosis 25; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 19; dysentery 10; pneumonia 5; beri-beri 2 and cholera, disease of the ear, marsh fever, septicaemia one each.

Mr. Kozo Hirata, chief of the general affairs section of the Central China Telecommunications Company, returned from Changchun via Tokyo on Sunday following his attendance at an East Asia communications conference held in Changchun at the end of June, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. The subjects of discussion at the meeting were the unification of communication technique, the control of illegal messages, and similar questions affecting the East Asia sphere of co-prosperity, the paper added.

Queen Mary, whose absence from London has caused her virtual withdrawal from public life since the beginning of the war, was 74 on May 26. At her own request there were no special celebrations of her birthday, and the usual gathering of the Royal Family did not take place. Her Majesty, who is in the best of health, devotes most of her energies to war charities and welfare arrangements for troops and wounded in the neighbourhood of the West Country village where she is living.

The Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight July 26, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 20 and Chinese 733. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 4 and paratyphoid fever, bacillary dysentery, beri-beri one each. Chinese, typhoid fever 51; tuberculosis 48; dysentery 10; paratyphoid fever 3; beri-beri 3; measles 2 and cholera, relapsing fever one each.

The Rickshaw Inspection Office of the S.M.C. has notified the Rickshaw Pullers Mutual Aid Association to inform its members of the following new regulation:—All rickshaw coolies are required to place their rain aprons, when not in use, under the cushions of their vehicles instead of on the footboard as has been done formerly. According to Chinese reports, a puller will be prohibited from pulling his rickshaw for a period of two weeks if he is found to have ignored this new ruling, which has been introduced for reasons of public health.

The Kwangsi tung oil production supervisory committee on Sunday decided that 50 districts in Kwangsi will be reserved for the cultivation of tung trees, states the "Sin Wan Pao." The committee petitioned the Central Government authorities to allow a general increase in prices of tung oil for the benefit of the planters, therefore the price of tung oil in each district will be fixed according to the cost of production and freight. The committee will aid farmers technically in the cultivation of the tung oil trees, the report concludes.

German reports that Major J. B. Glubb, leader of the "Desert Patrol" of the Arab Legion, had been killed in Irak have, fortunately, proved to be a case of the wish fathering the thought. We could ill afford to spare this remarkable officer just now. He has lived among the Arabs for 20 years, and no man has ever devoted more energy to a job and talked so little about it. The job has been to restore order among the nomadic tribes in Arabia, and so make peace possible between Irak, Transjordan, and their powerful southern neighbour, Ibn Saud. When he felt Irak in 1930 his task was done, and since then he has worked in Transjordan. Here too, he has gained great power over the Arabs by his force of character and his ability to live their own life. Major Glubb is a bachelor, and a former sapper. It was his father, Major-General Sir Frederick Glubb, Chief Engineer of the Second Army, in 1915, who directed the blowing up of the Messines Ridge. He himself fought in France and was wounded in the chin. The Arabs—many of whom believe he is T. E. Lawrence come to life again—accordingly nicknamed him "Abu Heneik," or "Father of the Jaw."

Training Officers for Britain's Army

The basis for training in the Officers' Cadet Training Units is that an officer must be able to do all that his men do. This picture shows officer cadets learning the essential high-precision teamwork of coastal detachments. The cadets are shown firing a six-inch gun.

An Asiatic Slant on the Russo-German War

By Edwin Haward

Adviser on Indian Affairs to the Far Eastern Bureau British Ministry of Information, and former Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

In India a fortnight ago, I was much impressed by the quickening of Indian concern in the War as a direct result of the outbreak in Iraq. On all sides I heard the comment: "The War is indeed brought closer to India."

Since my return, the invasion of Russia by Germany has occurred. That, too, has come as a distinct shock to opinion in India—for remember, that means that a country now fighting on the side of Great Britain and India is actually one of India's neighbours.

If you look at map you will perceive that Russian and Indian boundaries are co-terminous in the lofty Pamir Plateau, the eastern end of the Hindu Kush forming a natural barrier. Just as the war cloud in Iraq stimulated activity in India, so the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany brings India into direct territorial contact with the present struggle. Its reactions further east moreover have a vital interest for India.

Of India's war effort it is sufficient to say that, despite the unhappy spectre of internal political controversy, linked with equally unhappy communal tension, India as a whole is unshakeably determined to throw her resources of materials and manpower fully into the defence of the Empire. Of that, magnificent earnest has been afforded in Africa where Indian troops have covered themselves with glory.

The other day in the "Straits Times," General Heath paid a striking tribute to the achievements of the Indian forces and their British comrades under his command in Abyssinia and Libya. To that story there is little to add, seeing the authority which it bore. The news columns of the press as well as the radio bulletins have been eloquent of late on this subject.

Sheer, Cold Courage

As you know, the Indian Army which is now fighting in Africa, Iraq and Syria and now prepared in India and Malaya to resist aggression, differs in one respect from the Indian Army of the last war. Since that war a new type of officer has entered the Indian Army. In recognition of the gallantry of Indian forces on so many fronts, in 1914-18 the King Emperor approved the grant of his commissions to Indians who at first were trained at Sandhurst and since 1932 have been trained at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun.

The other day it was announced that one of these new products—a former Dehra Dun cadet, younger brother of an Indian King's Commissioned Officer, now serving in Malaya, had won the first Indian V.C. of this war by a deed of bravery which, as his Commanding Officer said, for sheer cold courage could not be beaten. That and other awards have afforded sterling proof that the reputation of India's fighting men for professional skill and indomitable valour, is being well maintained by the Indian Army of today.

Particularly noticeable in the cold official accounts of these exploits is the remarkable initiative displayed by Indian officers and men of all ranks.

Pride of India

Time and again, it is shown that the Subadar, Jamadar, the Naik and even the doughty Sepoy have taken critical decisions on their own account and carried out those decisions with success and confident courage.

An army which can record such achievements is an army of which India can be justly proud. This pride should be the greater because with the mechanization of units in modern warfare the basis of recruitment has been broadened—and remember recruitment of the Indian Army is voluntary and always has been—thus bringing the people of India into even closer association with the men who undertake the defence of their country.

In passing let me give you a glimpse of my own recent experience as I journeyed through India this month in the height of the hot weather. Two and a half days' railway journey from Calcutta to Simla gives you a very good idea of social relationships, for there is none of the stiffness and awkardness of the atmosphere in an English railway carriage. At once passengers get down to tackling in concert the asperities of high temperatures, the ordeal of constant intrusions of dust, and the accumulations of luggage.

Excellent Relations

Whether the class be first, second, intermediate, or third, the comradeship is the same, so when I started from Calcutta by nearly missing the train and spending the first hour with some Englishmen in the wrong carriage, I managed very soon to get into conversation with them. On changing to my proper carriage where my derelict luggage had been deposited, I found myself companioned by a young Indian Cavalry captain whose uncle was a very famous Indian politician, a rising young Indian official of a Government department, and a wealthy Calcutta businessman, from Rajputana. The readiness with which we managed to discuss the war, internal politics and air-raid possibilities and the lighter side of Indian life afforded me concrete proof of the excellence of the relations now existing between Indians and Englishmen.

Nor was this achieved by reticence. The weaknesses and peculiarities of public and private individuals were discussed quite freely. The Indian soldier, the symbol of the new dispensation, was as keen on his profession as any young officer of his type would be, and he showed himself also to be extraordinarily well-informed on world affairs. The official was jealous of the reputation of his department and gave reasons for his conviction that it was rendering useful service. The merchant, besides controlling a great business, was doing public work as the commander of one of Calcutta's civic guards units. Incidentally, the other two twitted him with congratulations on the possibility that his semi-military activities might deprive him of the corporeal burden which in India often has to be carried by the man of wealth.

Industrial War Effort

The prowess of the Indian Army and the excellence of its training are not surprising, for in one way or another, some part of the Army in India is always on active service. Between the Armistice of 1918 and the outbreak of the present war in September 1939, only two Victoria Crosses were won. They both went to the Indian Army. Ishar Singh of the 28th Punjabis in 1921 received the decoration for gallantry in Waziristan. About four or five years ago, a young subaltern named Meynell of the Guides, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for outstanding bravery in operations further north on the frontier.

Supporting this Army in the field is the industrial war effort in which India is greatly speeding up her production of all kinds of munitions and ancillary supplies required by the modern army. She is a member of the Eastern Group Supply Council in which her central position gives her special importance.

The three Dominions of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, are represented on this Council as well as India. It is presided over by Sir Archibald Carter as representative of the United Kingdom. Although formerly Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, he is no stranger to India. In earlier days he was the Secretary-general to the Indian Round Table Conference in London, and he toured India with the Simon Commission.

The Supply Department directing India's activities in response to the call of the Supply Council gives a great impetus to the development of Indian industries in wartime. In the long run, it will be found to have made a notable contribution to the permanent advancement of India, as one of the big industrial countries of the world.

This brief resume shows that India has solid reasons for standing on her defence. The achievements recorded are worth protection against the onslaught of the Nazi hordes whose gangster leaders seek world dominance, with the object of suppressing all economic and social institutions which do not contribute directly and exclusively to their own insensate rapacity.

Russia has been compelled for the sake of her own independence to take up arms against the invader, and Russia knows full well that one of the motives behind this German aggression is the desire to spread out the tentacles of Nazism into the heart of Asia.

Not a New Story

To India that story is not new. In the last war, German influence was exceedingly strong in the Middle East, while the Expeditionary Force from India was operating in what was then known as Mesopotamia. India's South Persian Cordon had to be thrown out to protect that force's right flank and to keep the line of communication clear with India.

Although the Mesopotamia campaign was directly launched against Turkey, it was well known that Germany had had an eye on the establishment of rail communications between Berlin and Baghdad and consequently she took an active interest in the Persian Gulf. The Kaiser's idea in other words was to draw off the traffic from the sea route to India as a useful additional benefit in securing German ascendency at Istanbul and consequently German mastery over Asia Minor and the Middle East.

Now, I am not going to suggest that in making war on Russia, Herr Hitler has all this in mind. It is likely that he is looking to the more immediate objective of crushing England from the air to which his experience last year showed that the elimination of any threat from Russia is a condition precedent. Still, Hitler rules in Berlin as the Kaiser did and at his disposal are some of the Middle Eastern experts with whom we had to contend in the last war.

Not Negligible Factor

Russia is by a no means negligible factor in the Middle East. Readers of Victorian novels will remember that the rising young politician in the House of Commons was usually depicted as having made good his claim to be the future Prime Minister by a formidable speech on Russian policy in Persia or even closer to India than that.

Today, what was Persia, a next door neighbour of India, is Iran, governed by a forceful Shah who rose from the ranks in the Persian Army and eventually replaced the effee regime of which the last representative was the late Sultan Ahmed Shah. Reza Shah Pahlevi, has overhauled the whole of the Iran administration and now there is a railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, 872 miles long—built in eleven years.

The other neighbour of India on the North-West frontier is Afghanistan, a rugged pastoral country with a population of ten million. Before and during the Great War, Afghanistan was ruled by an Amir. Few Amirs in Afghanistan's history have died a peaceful death. The Amir who was on the throne at Kabul in 1914 was Habibullah. Despite German blandishments he managed to maintain neutrality and friendship with Great Britain, but he had to contend with a strong pro-German party.

Pro-German Assassinations

Just after the war, Habibullah was assassinated by these pro-Germans—the price of his staunch loyalty to his pledged word. His younger son, Amanullah, came to the throne. He took the title of King, and endeavoured to reform the social customs of his people, in defiance of ecclesiastical influence. A water carrier named Bachcha-i-Saqqao raised the standard of revolt and Amanullah had to flee. He and his consort are now in Italy.

The new ruler, reverting to the old style, called himself Amir Habibullah. He was of the bandit type and could not last. Nadir Khan, the former Commander-in-Chief and ablest Afghan of his day, returned to India from Europe, collecting round him a well disciplined force. He ejected the ex-water carrier and hanged him and about 60 of his followers outside the walls of Kabul.

Nadir Khan took the title of Nadir Shah or King Nadir. He proved to be a good administrator. He managed to reform the government without offending religious susceptibilities. He was assisted by an interest free loan from Great Britain. He showed considerable friendliness towards Great Britain and India, especially in co-operating in the control of the independent tribesmen on his side of the border. Unhappily, he was murdered by a student at a prize-giving at the German organized school in Kabul—perhaps a significant spot for such a crime.

Interest in Iraq

That was in 1933. Since then, his young son the present King Zahir has sat on the throne. His government is conducted by his two able uncles who are Prime Minister and War Minister respectively.

Afghanistan's interest in Iraq is considerable, because many of the most important religious leaders in Afghanistan are of Iraqi origin. Some of them belong to the Geilani family to which the now expelled usurper Rashid Ali claims to be a cadet. Rashid Ali, however, abused his position as minister by improper use of religious Endowment Funds. This is counted against him in Iraq and elsewhere.

Communications in Afghanistan are poor. The chief routes to India pass from Kabul to Peshawar and the road from Kandahar to Chaman.

Afghanistan is an adherent of the four-power non-aggression Pact of 1937. Her co-signatories to that document are: Turkey, Iran and Iraq.

Comprising the greater part of the Arabian peninsula—Saudi Arabia in treaty relationship with Iraq, Egypt and Trans-Jordania—under Ibn Saud, is an Arab Kingdom now including the Hedjaz as well as Ibn Saud's original sultanate of Nejd. King Ibn Saud is the most forceful personality in the Arab world. Friendly to Great Britain, he refused to give his countenance to the rebellion in Iraq.

Importance of India

This background of the countries lying between Syria and the North-West Frontier of India south of Soviet Russian territory, shows how important to India is this new turn of the war with Germany. If, by any chance, the Germans could penetrate to the Middle East—our action in Iraq and Syria has been a timely stroke to offset such an event—the vigilance of India would have to be redoubled.

Iran has formally declared her neutrality with specific relevance to this new phase of the struggle. The declaration is significant, for Russian and Iranian relationships have a long history. As a hostile neighbour, Iran would be a distinct embarrassment not only for Soviet Russia, but also for India.

Afghanistan's friendship is an important asset to India. Many Afghans—among them the most virile and warlike—are Pathans, allied in blood and religion to the clansman in the independent tribal territory which lies between India's administrative border and the demarcated frontier between India and Afghanistan, known as the Durand Line.

Southern Bastion

In that tribal territory are 500,000 fighting men, over half of whom are armed with modern rifles. They are under the lightly exercised suzerainty of the Government of India. They owe allegiance to no common chief, split up as they are into clans, linked by a common religion and kinship. Fighting is their secondary occupation. They are very susceptible to the influence of storms without and within India. Enemy propaganda has been active on India's Frontier. You probably have seen that it has given a new lease of life to the firebrand Faqir of Ipi, the fanatical will-o-the-wisp of the Frontier today. But watch and ward in those turbulent hills is being firmly kept by the Army in India. Baluchistan has increased its defences. The Afghan Government's correct attitude is appreciated. In Kabul the British Minister is Sir William Fraser Tytler. He is no stranger to Afghanistan. An experienced officer of the Indian Political Department he has served on the frontier for eight years as a soldier.

So you see this new phase of the war brings into even more vivid relief than ever the astonishingly extensive part which India is playing in the defence of Empire communications and of her vast domains. You might almost say that, supported by British sea power and the R.A.F., India's army now mans the southern bastion of defence against enemy attacks on Asia. From Libya, Abyssinia, Eritrea, Somaliland, to Syria, Iraq, and then, with a leap, from the outer marches of Baluchistan to Burma and Malaya, Indian soldiers are on guard, quitting themselves right well as the stirring records clearly show. They demonstrate the value of Indian co-operation to the Empire, and the strength and prestige which India derives as a notable partner in the Empire's fight for civilization.

Lieut-General Laurence Carr, appointed G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command, was originally a "Gay Gordon," wounded twice in France and mentioned in dispatches five times. He commanded the old 92nd Foot, the 2nd Battalion of the famous Gordon Highlanders, whose colonels in old days led their men into action "sword in one hand and bonnet in the other." General Carr was a success, however, as an Army Instructor, both at the Staff College, Quetta, and at the Imperial Defence College, a first-class recommendation for high command. The defence of London, in case of invasion, would now come under his orders.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Bound for Tsingtao and Tientsin, the [illegible] Maru of the D.K.K. line will be sailing from the company's Whangpoo Wharf this morning. The freighter arrived on Sunday morning from Tientsin via Dairen and Tsingtao.

* * *

The fleet of the Taku Tug and Lighter Company, which was recently sold to Japanese interests, is said to comprise 46 vessels together with a dock, engine works and property at Taku. Lighters exceed 15,000 tons gross and comprise 24 for general cargo, eight for bulk oil, two for vegetable oil, and a waterboat, a salvage hulk, with nine tugs completing the fleet.

* * *

Operated by the De La Rama Line, the fast American freighter **Dona Nati** is scheduled to sail today for New York, stopping en route at Hongkong, Manila, Los Angeles and passing through the Panama Canal. The vessel is now docked alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung East Wharf, having arrived last Wednesday from the United States via Manila.

* * *

After her arrival here yesterday afternoon, the D.K.K. liner **Tsingtao Maru** is due to sail again on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The vessel is at present docked alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf and passengers are reminded that they are required to be on board at least half an hour before sailing time. Besides a heavy passenger list, the ship will be carrying a large consignment of cargo and the next northbound mail.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta		
Anyo M	—	30/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles		
K'kura M	30/6	4/8
Yawata M	7/7	18/8
From Honolulu		
Yawata M	16/7	18/8
From Yokohama		
K'kura M	19/7	4/8
Okitu M	—	6/8

From Yokohama		
Genoa M	—	23/8
From Kobe		
Kobe M	28/7	30/7
Taiyo M	31/7	2/8
From Nagasaki		
Kobe M	29/7	30/7

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		
T'tsin M	28/7	30/7

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignee
Mikage M. 18	Taku	N.Y.K.
Hsinyuan	Hsinkong	Tung Hai
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Husan M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
D'Artagnan	Fr.	M.M.
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Daigen M. 2	Jap.	M.B.K.
Capillo	Am.	Everett

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated:

For Karachi	
Okitu M	7/8
Genoa M	24/8
For Manila	
Kamakura M	5/8
Yawata M	19/8
For Hongkong	
Okitu M	7/8
Genoa M	24/8
For Kobe and Yokohama	
Durban M	30/7
Nagato M	30/7

For Kobe and Yokohama	
Myogi M	30/7
Nitta M	31/7
Kobe M	31/7
Anyo M	1/8
For Nagasaki	
Nagasaki M	29/7
Kobe M	31/7
Shanghai M	2/8
For Dairen	
Tsingtao M	30/7
Tientsin M	31/7

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon,	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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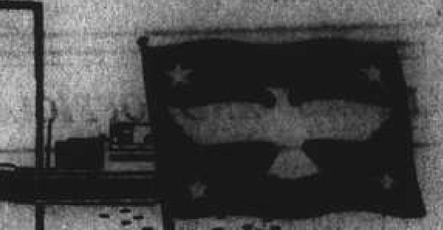

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" " last week in August
" " second week in September

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine weather, variable brizes around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy at times with local drizzle and moderate south-easterly winds over our regions and to the south of the Saddles.

		At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday		min. 73.0	max. 81.0	min. 23.4	max. 26.0
„ same date last year		min. 78.0	max. 94.0	min. 25.0	max. 34.8

Rainfall: 0.17

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1941 (6th day of 6th *inter.* moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on July 29, 7 p.m. registered and at 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 12. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on July 29, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 31, Aug. 12, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

DEATH

COULTAS.—On July 24, 1941, at Chandler's Ford, England, after a long illness, CAROLINE, wife of the Rev. C. W. Coultas, formerly of the Church Missionary Society, Hangchow. -1250

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

29 *Tientsin bombarded by Chinese and Japanese (1937)*
29 *Ten Britons arrested for alleged espionage in Japan; death of Mr. M. J. Cox (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

JULY

30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
30 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' British Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
31 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Russian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

AUGUST

1 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
2 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' American Night 402 Avenue Haig.
3 R.A.F.A. Allied Luncheon at Dome 1st Anniversary Air Battle of Britain
4 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Netherlands and Belgian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
4 Recital of 16 and 17 Century Music by Yvonne McNeill, XCDN, 9.30.
5 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' British Dominions Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
6 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Polish Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
6 Songs of The Sea by W. T. Fulstow, XCDN, 9.30
7 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Free French Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
8 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Norwegian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
8 'Escape' by John Galsworthy, XCDN, 9.30
9 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Greek Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

NOTIFICATION No. 5512

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bye-laws XLIII to LII and Amendments to Bye-laws XXX and XXXIV published in the Municipal Gazette of March 31, 1941 and subsequently amended by Resolution III approved by Ratepayers at a Special Meeting of Ratepayers on April 17, 1941, have been approved by a majority of the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of the Treaty Powers.

By order,

R. T. BRYAN, JR.
for Secretary and Commissioner General

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, July 28, 1941. 10437

NOTICE

ATELIER ARCUS

1209 Bubbling Well Road. Tel. 31413

We beg to inform our Clientele that our Atelier will be closed for the Summer Holidays as from August 1 to September 1. -1161

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Secretaries, 17 Canton Road, at 12.15 p.m. on Friday, August 1, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register will be closed from July 25 to August 1, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

ILBERT & CO. (1931) LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, July 16, 1941. 10291

THE PADANG RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, August 15, 1941, at 11.45 a.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended April 30, 1941, to declare a Dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from August 11, to August 15, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
General Managers.

Shanghai, July 25, 1941. 10439

MORE HORSEPOWER PER POUND!

Built to aircraft principles. Mercury has no superfluous weight. With more power per pound than most other cars, it combines flashing performance and rugged stamina. That's why it is so alert in traffic—so able on highway and hills.

BILLS MOTORS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from August 1 to August 31, 1941, the Passport and Shipping Office of this Consulate-General will be open only from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL SHANGHAI

Shanghai, July 28, 1941. 10434

NOTICE

The present Notice is to inform the Public that the Power of Attorney, dated June 9, 1941, by which I appointed Mr. Nissim S. Tawil, and in his absence Mr. David S. Esses to represent me, is null and void as from to-day.

H. de SZYMERSKY

Shanghai, July 28, 1941. -1260

NOTICE

As from May 1, 1941, the undersigned has severed business relations with Messrs. Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc. U.S.A.

I. HASICK.

NOTICE

As from August 1, 1941, I, the undersigned will take over control of the Service Department of Messrs. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, Telephone 74500.

I. HASICK.

NOTICE

We take much pleasure in announcing that Mr. I. Hasick will take charge of our Service Department as from August 1, 1941.

PACIFIC MOTORS. -1261

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT MIJN-BOSCH-EN LANDBOUWEXPLOITATIE IN LANGKAT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Notary Tj. DIJKSTRA in Medan, State of Deli, East Coast Sumatra, on Tuesday, August 5, 1941, at 10 a.m.

By Order of the Directors.

GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agents.

Shanghai, June 26, 1941.

FREDERICK JAMES BRAND, *deceased*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the Estate of the above who died at Hongkong on the 8th day of July, 1941, are hereby requested to send particulars to the undersigned immediatey and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

TEESDALE, NEWMAN & CO.
59 Peking Road, Shanghai
Solicitors for Andrew James Clark one of the Executors appointed under the Will of the said deceased.

Shanghai, July 22, 1941. 10374

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has been variously defined as one who never gives offence unintentionally, a man who never lies to another man and a guy who never hits a woman with his hat on. And, of course, no gentleman omits to protect his person by a reliable PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICY.

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Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF COUPON DEBENTURES

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% SILVER DOLLAR DEBENTURES SERIES B DUE 1957

INTEREST COUPON No. 17 DUE AUGUST 1, 1941

Holders of Coupon Debentures of the above Series are hereby notified that Coupon No. 17 representing one-half year's interest at the rate of 6% per annum due August 1, 1941, will be payable on or after August 1, 1941, at the offices of the Company, 232 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Forms for listing coupons may be obtained from the Company at the above address and must be left with the Company two clear days prior to payment.

C. D. LONGHURST.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Shanghai, July 24, 1941. 10409

THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending September 30, 1941, of Forty Cents per Share (Local Currency) on the issued capital of the Company, payable on August 2, 1941, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from July 29 to August 2, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the board of directors.

THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, July 23, 1941. 10405

REMEMBER

that in the War Areas invaluable and often dangerous work is carried out by Volunteers and Charitable Organisations.

SUPPORT THEIR EFFORTS

with your dollars given to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.

(New York and Berlin Clinics)

Specialist in

Urology and Skin Diseases

HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 318
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 887 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37682

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NOW ON SALE!

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25

On sale at the offices of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

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TSINGTAO

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

FROM 6—17 YEARS

Applications for entry now accepted for the Christmas Term,

Commencing Friday, September 12, 1941

Prospectus on Application

SOME VACANCIES STILL OPEN FOR SUMMER SCHOOL,

July 7 to September 6, 1941

B. G. INGE, *Headmaster* 10391

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

Today the daily weather chart will not be distributed owing to unforeseen events.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, July 29.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	11.30	12.00
Swatow	12.30	13.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia and New Zealand	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, July 30.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, July 31.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Japan (via Kobe) Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	x*20.00	8.30
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Amoy Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	13.30	14.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per available steamer to Singapore.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

IN MEMORY OF MISS MARGARET M. SUTHERLAND

Stella, Auth & Lulu	$20
Bennett, Mr/Mrs. P.W.	50
Kelly, Miss F.E.	10
Weaver, Mrs. F.W.	20
Hicks, Mrs. E.M.	100
Sparke, Miss S.G.	10
Hodgson, Miss D.	50
Merritt, Mr/Mrs. C.J	20
Rozenbaum, Adrienne	10
Thompson, Beatty	5
Pollock, Mr/Mrs. A.	50
Souter, W.E. and L.S.	40
Berghia, E. Hess/L.	10
Abraham, Miss ..25 Holland, A.F.T.	20
Irene, B. ....10 Ballingall, May	10

DONATIONS

Form V Upper A. Public School for Girls	20
Golf with Mortimer	31
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	720
Farewell to L.C.H.	110
Gilroy, Mr/Mrs. H.J.E.	50
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	4,292
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books	546
Shanghai Voluntary Blood Transfusion Service	58
Profit of "The Tower" Night Club for June 1941	5,310
Contribution from the N.O.B.S.	10,000
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Stickers	210
Poker ....31 Jane	200
Johnny/Dore ....8 Nos. 74/77	12
Anonymous ....100 Lee, John S.	25
Hilberne, C.K.G. ..16 Anonymous	1,500
Bet, ...5 False Link	27
J.A.A.B. ....50 A Friend	100
A Game of Crazy ..5 K. & S.	40
Paintings—I.A.D 30	
	$2,512,438

STERLING

Balance brought forward	£26,179
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Anonymous	2
Certain British members of the staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	19
DONATIONS	
Shanghai Voluntary Blood Transfusion Service	3
Davidson, Mrs. J.E.O.	10
	£26,213

I. C. Milk Fund

Ginsburgs ......$35 Jacubowski	$10
Eisler, Ing. ......2 H R. for B.	10
Ehrlich, Max ....3 Wolf, Ing. Egon	10
IN MEMORY OF SISTER JOHANNA	
Wolff, Isidor	$5

Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society

IN MEMORY OF MR. E. A. SOLOMON

Nissim, Mr/Mrs. N. M.	$15
Nissim, Mr/Mrs. N. F.	15
Abraham, Mr/Mrs. D. E. J. and family	25

Yeshiva

IN MEMORY OF MR. E. A. SOLOMON

Abraham, Hai Sassoon	$4
Abraham, Ezekiel	1
Abraham, Abe ....3 Abraham, Isaac	2

Jewish Communal Association

IN MEMORY OF MR. E. A. SOLOMON

Meyer, H.	$10

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JOCKEY UNDERWEAR

Jockey's knit fabrics will absorb and evaporate perspiration rapidly and let your skin "breathe." The mild support, convenient Y-front opening that does not gap, and the freedom from bunching and binding—will end that uncomfortable squirming that makes a heat-frayed temper worse.

JOCKEY SHORTS AND VESTS TO MATCH

G$0.70 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

BRITISH firm requires young Chinese girl as typist. Reply giving age, references, and salary required. Box 758, NCDN. -1266

EXPERT Chinese book-keeper and accountant required for local firm of sharebrokers. Knowledge of American market accounting essential. Good salary offered. Reply in your own handwriting giving qualifications and references to Box 731, NCDN. 10449

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER wants to buy any kind of factory up to $250,000. Must be profitable, enough raw material. Please send particulars to P. Lincon Co., 130 Embankment Building. -1124

Miscellaneous

WILL exchange Remington Noiseless No. 6, practically new, for Underwood No. 5, recent model. Willing pay difference. Box 692, NCDN. -1184

If you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36394. 10369

AMERICAN, British magazines, delivered anywhere. Moderate lending fees. First Shanghai Reading Circle, 131/423 Museum Road. 14640. -990

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19351. -10271

Motor Cars and Cycles

1940 Ford deluxe, 85 H.P. four-door sedan, same as new, quick sale, US$1,300. Owner leaving. Box 756, NCDN. 10488

1941 brand new Austin 8, never licensed, wish to sell. Telephone 79636, 9-12 a.m. or after 5 p.m. -1269

FORD V8 victoria coupe 1934, five passengers, 16 miles per gallon. New battery, tyres. Always owner driven. US$500. Box 748, NCDN. [illegible]

NASH "400" 8 convertible coach, especially good condition, same as new, $7,200 only. Apply 333/A Route Frelupt, office time. -1269

FOR SALE, 1939 Plymouth de luxe sedan, US$1,000. Address Box 746, NCDN. -1237

STUDEBAKER Champion, 1941, 1,850 miles, licensed and insured, for sale. Cash. Telephone 60340 after office hours. -1239

1931 Ford two-door sedan, 1937 81 model Buick sedan. Telephone 14947 office hours. -1112

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bill Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400 10002

Radios

RECORD—the most powerful Shanghai-made world receiver! Shortwave reception without aerial: 6 American tubes, American speaker. (AC/DC and Special orders). Repairs by European experts. Radio Record Factory, 1916 Ave. Joffre (I.S.S. Apartment) Telephone 73109; 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262. -1150

IS your radio giving you any trouble? Let us take care of it. Reliable service guaranteed. Please telephone 78644, Reco, 145 Route de Say Zoong. -1173

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10004

Cameras

WOULD sell or trade in Exakta camera Tessar 2.8, as new, against Leica Contax. Box 750, NCDN. -1251

Personal

DOMESTICATED Chinese girl, exceptionally good appearance, desires marriage with respectable Chinese-speaking foreigner. Box 747 NCDN. -1238

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -79

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED small safe. Send particulars Box 749, NCDN. -1248

WANTED private stamp collection, all countries. State price, particulars. Box 743, NCDN. -1232

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663 Mr. W. Engel. -873

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 96967. 1236 Avenue Edward VII. George Young. -18

PERSIAN rug wanted for sitting and dining room. Box 682, NCDN. -1199

Boats

FOR SALE, 60 feet junk converted into comfortable houseboat. Toilet fore and aft. Replies Box 659, NCDN. -10414

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

EXPERIENCED male stenographer, Eurasian, desires position. First-class worker. Salary $400. Box 741, NCDN. -1229

DIET cook, perfectly versed in all diet varieties, seeks employment, (also temporary). Box 745, NCDN. -1236

AMERICAN lady, beauty culture expert, seeks post. Telephone 35793. -1241

FOREIGN girl, 18, steno-typist, with office experience, seeks position. Moderate salary. Box 740, NCDN. -1228

S. A. KISSELEFF, veterinary surgeon, specialist in treatment of dogs' tropical diseases, seeks position with any established veterinary hospital. Address: Shansi Road, Mimosa Court 31, Tientsin. -1099

Educational

QUALIFIED Chinese lady teacher, speaking English, gives Shanghai dialect lessons at pupil's home. Easy method. Telephone 32379, 3-6 p.m. -1253

COLLEGE graduate, Chinese, desires English conversation in typical English accent, three hours a week, from 5-6 p.m. State remuneration required. Reply Post Office Box 1671. -1249

LEARN driving at George's Automobile School, 102 Marcel Tillot, telephone 84916. Success and licence guaranteed. -39

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10008

LEARN French! Leçons françaises, grammaire et conversation, données par Monsieur Jean Koché, 2 Quinsan Garden. Références extraordinaires. -1107

Chinese Servants

AMERICAN can recommend excellent cook or cook-boy, native of Pootung, age [illegible] years, with many years experience. Please telephone 10857, between 2-4.30 p.m. -1262

GOOD cook boy, honest, hardworking, many years experience English/Russian cooking, recommended by foreigner. Box 757, NCDN. -1268

HIGHLY recommended baby amah. For further details telephone 22870. -1245

EXCELLENT cook-boy, many years experience, honest and clean, with good recommendation. Box 753, NCDN. -1257

GOOD cook boy, 26, wife wash amah, English cooking, honest, hard working, recommended. Box 752, NCDN. -1256

HONEST cook boy seeks position immediately, Good recommendation. Apply Box 755, NCDN. -1259

COOK requires position. Five year's with last employer. Addrss Box 754, NCDN. -1258

WELL-RECOMMENDED baby-amah wanted. Telephone Rose 20273. -1243

GOOD cook, clean, honest, any style cooking, highly recommended. References. Box 391, NCDN. -1242

34097. Reliance Employment Agency, 1063 Avenue Road. Trustworthy cooks, boys, coolies, amahs, chauffeurs, etc. -963

Dancing

BALLROOM dances taught by experienced instructress. Apply from 2-8 p.m., Mme Rena, 261 Gordon Road. -386

Wanted to Rent

WANTED small room. Rent $80. Downtown preferred. Box 748, NCDN. -1247

WANTED furnished apartment, two bedrooms. Bubbling Well/Concession. About August 18. State terms. Box 742, NCDN. -1230

VISITING diplomat wants: Three or four roomed fully furnished apartment in modern building, or small house, for period of six months or more. Address Box 751, NCDN. -1255

BRITISH couple require immediately three-room apartment, unfurnished. No key money. Modern conveniences. Address Box 730, NCDN. -1209

WANTED, Apartment, central district about four rooms, bath and kitchen Willing to pay reasonable key-money No telephone required. Box 374, NCDN. -839

WANTED to rent immediately, within Settlement, house or apartment, three/four rooms or more. Address Box 644, NCDN. -1088

WANTED, one or two-roomed apartment, Settlement. Replies to Box 711, NCDN. -1179

FOREIGNER leaving Tsingtao wants two-three room apartment, furnished/unfurnished. State particulars. Box 732, NCDN. -1218

Rooms with Board

TO LET, large furnished room, board optional, for two persons, telephone. 359 King Albert Apartment, Flat 8. 10448

LARGE, furnished room. Private bathroom. Gas cooking stove. 87 Route Pere Robert, House 3. -1246

NORFOLK House, Lane 20, House 8 Seymour Road. Double room facing south. Private bathroom. Available August 1. -1240

For Sale—Miscellaneous

PERSIAN carpet about 6 x 9, and two rugs, in best condition. Box 529, NCDN. -915

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House. -1219

SUMMER shirts from $34; pyjamas from $38. Made to order. Imported materials. Large selection of neckties. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10393

TROUSSEAUX, best European linen; Table cover sets, bed sheets, quilt cases, pillows, towels, napkins. Moderate prices. General Magazine, 337 Haig. -934

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co., 885 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 61540. -8754

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73697. -286

COMPLETE Meissen dinner sets, figures, groups, splendid crystalware, bronzes, drink sets. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -974

Furnished Apartments

JOFFRE: 3 roomed apartment, Kitchen, bath, Furniture to be taken over. "Asia Land Co." 778 Bubbling Well Apt. 53.

TO LET, owner leaving, furnished three-roomed apartment in leading apartment building, Avenue Petain. Rent US$45, furniture US$200. Write Box 759, NCDN. -1267

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO roomed Flat, kitchen bath, Winling, 1st September "Asia Land Co." 778 Bubbling Well, Apt. 53.

NICELY 2 roomed apartment kitchen bath, telephone, garden, Joffre $380.-No Keymoney. "Asia Land Co." 778 Bubbling Well Apt. 53. (10-12 2-4).

THREE apartments, each 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, garden. District Ferguson. "Asia Land Co." 778 Bubbling Well Apt. 53 (10-12 2-4).

BEAUTIFUL three and four roomed apartment, best part Concession. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -1264

BEAUTIFUL three-roomed apartment, garden, in private home. On share rent basis. Rent $250 plus taxes, light, water, $600 key-money. Telephone 38208, Room 9. Foreigners preferred. -1202

NICE surroundings, southfacing three rooms, bath, garage, kitchen, garden, servants' quarters. No Key-money. 85 Tunsin Road. -1233

TO LET, five-roomed flat, 6 Route Ferguson, with garage and lawn, ready for occupation August 1. Monthly rental US$50 excluding tax, heating and water. For other terms apply Mr. Tsar, telephone 38864 between 4-5 p.m. -1206

THREE room flats to let. Big garden attached. Situated in Route Dupleix, Passage 321, House 16. Each flat consisting of three rooms, one bathroom and one kitchen. Please apply to Dah Ching Realty Co., [illegible] Nanking Road, or at the house location. [illegible]

Houses and Land

LUXUSVILLA Haig: 9 rooms 4 baths 2 kitchens, 6 servant's rooms, greenhouses stables 2 garages, big garden, all conveniences. For sale "Asia Land Co." 778 Bubbling Well, Apt. 53 (10-12, 2-4).

TWO houses Western District each 7½ rooms, 3 baths, kitchen, big garden garage, one house: 9 rooms 2 baths, kitchen garden, garage. "Asia Land Co." 778 Bubbling Well, Apt. 53.

FOR SALE, apartment building, French Concession, 18 modern flats, elevator, roof garden. Box 761, NCDN. -1268

10 rooms modern house with land 2 fun ($140,000) can be arranged for early occupation French Concession. Telephone 60121 between 11-12 or Box 739, NCDN. 10454

LUXURIOUS residence on Avenue Petain will be sold within next ten days. Buyers or brokers willing to invest US$33,000 apply to Attorney Mr. Sussland c/o Krivoss Realty Co. (office hours 9-12 a.m.) -1213

WANTED to purchase property (with or without residence) in good and quiet residential district French Concession. Address particulars Box 577, NCDN. 10370

GREAT Western Road: Two modern residences for sale immediately (also suitable for boarding houses), each consisting of 7½ rooms, three bathrooms, kitchen, balcony, verandah, roof garden, central heating, gas, electric light, power, garage, big garden. Lump price of both houses, including land, $125,000 Dr Loewenberg, 37/c Brenan Road, Telephone 23460, (9-10 a.m, 6-8 p.m.) -1210

INVESTMENT property in the best part of central district in International Settlement, for sale. Beautiful corner lot of over 10 mow with first-class buildings occupied by Chinese Banks and big firms. Yearly income $123,900 approximately. What offers? Address Box 677, NCDN. -1151

Rooms Without Board

NICELY-FURNISHED room with private bath, British home, vicinity French Club. Suitable business-lady or gentleman. No refugees. Box 744, NCDN. -1234

BALCONY room, garden, all conveniences, preferably for single person. 846 Avenue Haig, corner Joffre. -1244

BEAUTIFUL room, bathroom attached, separate entrance, Jubilee Court, 1273 Avenue Joffre, House 4. -1254

ONE airy room in detached house, Avenue Petain district. Telephone 75931. -1252

FURNISHED big room, modern apartments, centre French Concession. Board optional. Telephone 75635, after 7 p.m. -1186

COMFORTABLE room, nicely-furnished, all conveniences, to let. 1954 Avenue Joffre, telephone 79979. -772

NICE two-roomed flat facing south, quiet Swiss home. Bath, verandah, garage. Telephone 21764. -1176

BEAUTIFUL southfacing furnished room, private residence. Hot water, telephone. Single lady/gentleman only. 1001 Yuyuen Road. -1214

CENTRE Bubbling Well, two southfacing rooms to let. Separate entrance. Suitable for office. Telephone 60003. 3-4 p.m. -1198

SOUTHFACING room in new apartment house, French Concession. For single person. Breakfast optional. Telephone 79103. -1069